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PERSEVERE.

BY JOHN BROUGHAM.

Bonnie, the Bruce, in his dungeon stood,
Waiting the hour of doom,
Behind him the palace of Holyrood,
Before him—a nameless tomb.
And the foam on his lips was flecked with red,
As away to the past his memory sped,
Upealing the day of his past renown,
When he won, and he wore the Scottish crown:
Yet come there shadow or come there shine,
The spider is spinning his thread so fine.

"I have sat on the royal seat of Scone,"
He muttered below his breath;
"It's a reckless change, from a kingly throne
To a felon's shameful death."
And he clenched his hands in his mad despair,
And he struck at the shapes that were gathering there,
Pacing his cell in impatient rage,
As a new-caught lion paces his cage:
But come there shadow or come there shine,
The spider is spinning his thread so fine.

"Oh, were it my fate to yield up life
At the head of my Highland all,
In the foremost shock of the battle-strife,
Breaking my country's thrall,
I'd welcome death from the foeman's steel,
Breathing a prayer for old Scotland's weal;
But here, where no pitying heart is nigh,
By a loathly hand it is hard to die:"
Yet come there shadow or come there shine,
The spider is spinning his thread so fine.

"Time and again I have fronted the tide
Of the tyrant's vast array,
But only to see, on the crimson tide,
My hopes swept far away;
Now the landless chief and a crownless king,
On the broad, broad earth, not a living thing
To keep me court, save this insect small,
Striving to reach from wall to wall:"
Yet come there shadow or come there shine,
The spider is spinning his thread so fine.

"Work! work like a fool, to the certain loss,
Like myself, of your time and pain,
The space is too wide to be bridged across,
You but waste your strength in vain."
And Bruce for the moment forgot his grief,
His soul now filled with the sure belief
That, how soever the issue went,
For evil or good was the omen sent:
Yet come there shadow or come there shine,
The spider is spinning his thread so fine.

As a gambler watches the turning card
On which his all is staked;
As a mother waits for the hopeful word
For which her soul has ached;
It was thus Bruce watched, with every sense
Centred alone in that look intense;
All night he stood, with scattered breath—
Now white, now red, but as still as death:
Yet come there shadow or come there shine,
The spider is spinning his thread so fine.

Six several times the creature tried,
When at the seventh, "See, see!
He has spanned it over;" the captive cried;
"Lo! a bridge of hope to me:
Thee, God, I thank, for this lesson here,
Has tutored my soul to PERSEVERE!"
And it served him well, for ere long he wore
In freedom the Scottish crown once more:
And come there shadow or come there shine,
The spider is spinning his thread so fine.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

WASHINGTON, D.C., October 18, 1866.

Colonel H. W. Benneson, and Major H. V. Sullivan, Quincy, Illinois.

GENTLEMEN,—It would give me great pleasure to comply with your request, and visit Illinois to meet my old friends and neighbors, and talk to them face to face upon the great questions now before the country. But it is not practicable for me to do so. My public duties forbid it.

Our Government is worth preserving. No people were ever blessed with one better worth it. But it is not certain we will save it. There are now two tendencies in public affairs, both of which are fraught with danger. One is to a centralization of power in the General Government; the other, an absorption by the legislative department of many of the powers and prerogatives of the executive and the judiciary.

The safety of a free government is in keeping the power near the people. This was well understood by the statesmen who formed the original thirteen States, and united them and their people in one Federal Government. They gave to the General Government only such powers as were necessary for the whole people of the United States, reserving all other powers to the States respectively and to their people. And in framing State constitutions and laws they placed as much power as was compatible with the general welfare of the State in the government of counties, townships, and lesser municipalities. To guard still farther against abuse, or too great concentration of power, they distributed the functions of government, State and Federal, in separate bodies of magistracy. The national tendency of power is to strengthen its hands and enlarge its sphere of action; and if the Federal Government absorb great powers heretofore reserved to the States, or if one department usurp important functions of the others, the structure of our complex system will be radically changed, and our free government will descend into despotism.

The legislative is much the strongest of the departments—and the most aggressive, because its members are responsible to no power but the will of the dominant party for acts of usurpation. It is the only department from the encroachment of which any serious danger to our institutions is to be apprehended. It has heretofore exercised more influence than is compatible with safety and entire freedom over both the Executive and the judiciary. It has sometimes impressed a pernicious influence upon judicial action, and where it has failed to accomplish that in advance of judgments, has subsequently overruled and annulled them. And, without at all impugning the motives of legislators, I may venture to say that if the present Congress were not restrained by positive and emphatic provisions of the Constitution, they would greatly abridge, if they did not altogether annihilate the power of appointment to and removal from office, now confined to the Executive, and the salutary restraint which he holds over legislation through the veto power. This is a danger always present when the executive and the legislative departments are in antagonism, and it is certain in times of high party excitement to manifest itself, no matter what party may be in power. Safety is to be found only in holding each department firmly and closely within its orbit.

If the proposed amendments of the Constitution be adopted, new and enormous powers will be claimed and exercised by Congress as warranted by such amendments, and the whole structure of our Government will perhaps gradually, but yet surely, be revolutionized. And so with the judiciary: if the proposed amendments be adopted, they may, and certainly will be used substantially to annihilate the State judiciaries.

The first section of the proposed article contains, among others, the following provision:

"Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law."

Why insert such a provision in the Federal Constitution? It really contains the following: "No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law." This is identically the same, except that it is a restraint upon the powers of the General Government alone, and has no reference or application to State governments. And most of the State constitutions, I believe all of them, contain a similar provision, as a limitation upon the powers of the States respectively. Now, when in the Federal Constitution there is this guarantee against arbitrary and oppressive invasions of the rights of the citizen by Federal authority, and a similar guarantee in the State constitutions against like oppressive action by the State governments, why insert in the Federal Constitution a new provision which has no reference to the powers of the General Government, and imposes no restraints upon it, but is simply a repetition of a limitation upon the powers of State governments, which is already present in the State constitutions? The object and purpose are manifest. It is to subordinate the State judiciaries, in all things, to Federal supervision and control—to totally annihilate the independence and sovereignty of State judiciaries in the administration of State laws, and the authority and control of the States over matters of purely domestic and local concern. If the State judiciaries are subordinated, all the departments of the State governments will be equally subordinated, for all State laws, let them relate to what department of government they may, or to what domestic or local interest, will be equally open to criticism, interpretation, and adjudication by the Federal tribunals, whose judgments and decrees will be supreme, and will override the decisions of the State courts, and leave them utterly powerless.

The Federal judiciary have jurisdiction of all questions arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States; and by virtue of this new provision, if adopted, every matter of judicial investigation, civil or criminal, however insignificant, may be drawn into the vortex of the Federal judiciary. In a controversy between two neighbors about the ownership of a pig, the unsuccessful party may allege that the State tribunals have deprived him of his property without due process of law, and take the case before the Federal tribunals for revision. So if a man be indicted for larceny, or other crime, convicted, and sentenced, upon allegation of deprivation of liberty without due process of law, he may bring the case before the Federal tribunals for revision and reversal. So, too, if a murderer be arrested, tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hung, he may claim the protection of the new constitutional provision—allege that a State is about to deprive him of life without due process of law, and arrest all further proceedings until the Federal Government shall have inquired whether a State has a right to punish its own citizens for an infraction of its own laws, and have granted permission to the State tribunals to proceed.

Under such a system the liberties of the people could not long be maintained. As already remarked, free governments can be preserved only by keeping the power near the people, to be exercised through local agencies. Under this new system State and local authority would not at once disappear. For some time they would contest jurisdiction with the Federal Government; but the inevitable and constantly increasing tendency would be for the control of domestic affairs to steal away from the people, the States, and local municipal bodies, and centralize and concentrate in the hands of the Federal Government; and as party conflicts intensified, and party victories alternated, the power would be more and more inexorably used by the dominant party to punish its enemies, reward its friends, and strengthen and perpetuate its hold upon the power and patronage of the Government.

Be assured, if this new provision is ingrafted in the Constitution, it will in time change the entire structure and texture of our Government, and sweep away all the guarantees of safety devised and provided by our patriotic sires of the Revolution. It is impossible to maintain our wise and happy form of government without preserving the independence and sovereignty of the States within their appropriate and constitutional spheres. They are of primary and vital importance. The States may exist and perform all their functions without the Union or the Federal Government; the Union and the Federal Government cannot exist without the States. And they must be States. And they must be states of equality—equal in dignity—equal in rights—equal in power—equal in the control, absolute and unconditional, of all things pertaining to their internal and local policy and interest.

Another blow which the proposed amendment aims at the Government which our fathers founded, is in the change of the basis of representation. Aggregate population is the true basis of representation. No matter how the elective franchise be disposed of, whether exercised by few or many, all classes of the community are represented. The interests of all classes of people in the same community are so interwoven and commingled that they cannot be separated, and whoever wields the representative power must do it for the good or ill of all—perhaps not precisely in the same degree, but he cannot use it so largely to benefit one class without to some extent benefitting all, or to injure and oppress one class without, to a greater or less extent, injuring and oppressing all.

There are always, even in this country, where the right of suffrage is most widely extended, large numbers who do not vote at all, whose interests, nevertheless, are cared for, and whose numbers, being computed in the apportionment of representation, widen the foundations of the representative assemblies. Such are all persons under twenty-one years of age, females of all ages, and unnaturalized foreigners. Why are they not permitted to vote? And not being permitted, why are they counted in fixing the ratio of representation? They are not allowed to vote because they are not supposed to be sufficiently instructed in political economy and governmental affairs to be entrusted with the elective franchise. They are computed in fixing the ratio, because they are part of the same community with those who do vote, having interests in common with them; and their influence ought to be felt in shaping the laws by which their rights of life, liberty, and property are to be determined. And although they do not vote, their influence is felt and their interests are cared for, precisely because they are counted in fixing the relative weight of the communities to which they belong in the legislative assemblies, although their voices are not directly heard in determining who shall represent them.

It is not true, as is constantly alleged, that the relative strength of the States which were in rebellion will be increased by the result of the war if they are now allowed representation in the National Councils. The present ratio of representation is adjusted by the census of 1860, and cannot be changed until after the census of 1870. Till that time, therefore, the relative strength of the several States of our country must remain precisely as it was under the census of 1860. After the census of 1870 the positive and relative strength of the Southern States in Congress and the Electoral College will both be diminished, even if the non-voting black population be included in the basis. In 1860 three fifths of all the black population of the Southern States was counted. The census of 1870 will show the whole of the non-voting black population to be less than three fifths of 1860.

Nor is it true that a vote in the South will outweigh a vote in the North, if the non-voting negro population be included in the basis of representation. If the proposed amendment be adopted, all the non-voting black population of the South will be excluded, while all the non-voting, unnaturalized foreign population of the North will be counted. The great preponderance of unnaturalized, and consequently non-voting foreigners, is in Northern and Northwestern States. They and their families number hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions, and yet they are all counted in fixing the ratio of representation. This is right. I do not object to it. They are a part of the community. They help to make up the strength and productive wealth of the State, and ought to be computed in fixing its political power. But if it is right to count non-voting population in one State it is equally right to count it in another. And if counted in one and not in the other, it gives the one an advantage over the other incompatible with the equality of the states, and of dangerous and revolutionary tendency. While the unnaturalized, non-voting population of one section of the country will be constantly increasing, the non-voting black population of the other section, by obvious causes, not now necessary to be mentioned, will be as constantly decreasing. It would be better for all parties and interests, and far more hopeful for the perpetuity of our Government, if something like an equilibrium of strength between the different sections of the country could be maintained.

The third section of the proposed amendment disfranchises the great majority of the educated men of the States which have been in rebellion, and exempts them from any participation in the affairs of the States and Federal Governments. The entire control of the government of those States will be placed in the hands of a meagre minority of the men at all qualified for such control; and they, as a general thing, not of the most intelligent and capable classes. No such sweeping and indiscriminate proscription is remembered since the days of Philip II. of Spain. It is not to be expected that in this age and country, and with our race, a majority of the educated men of ten States will long submit to be excluded from all share in making and administering the laws by which their lives, liberties, and property are to be judged, without the constant presence and pressure of a force adequate to coerce obedience. The adoption of this amendment will involve the necessity of maintaining an army to enforce it, which of itself will be dangerous to liberty, and add greatly to the burdens of taxation, already grievous.

I can see no good to result from the proposed amendments. I see much evil. We had better adhere to the form of government which our fathers gave us. It is, in my judgment, the most perfect political production of human wisdom and patriotism. For three-quarters of a century it secured us unexampled prosperity and happiness, and, at the end of that time, enabled us to meet and overcome the most stupendous rebellion in the history of nations. Why change it? For seventy-five years we have hardly known that we have had a Government. When we did know it we knew only by its beneficence. And it has shown itself as strong as beneficent—capable of successful resistence to the fiercest and most desperate assaults that it is possible to make upon a government. Why change it just as it has vindicated its power and glory, and lifted us to an eminence among the nations of the earth we never till now attained?

We have tried the Constitution and know its capabilities. We have not tried the new, as proposed, but can readily see the confusion and disaster which it would bring. We had better let well enough alone. But if we should change it at all, we should not change it now. The public temper was never less auspicious to calm, conscientious, wise consideration of great questions of State. Passion and prejudice should never lay rude hands upon fundamental and organic laws. In a day they may do mischief which years of repentant, patriotic labor will not repair. In a day they may open a Pandora's box, which the patriotism and statesmanship of a century may not be able to shut.

I do not regard the recent and pending elections as indicative of the judgment of the people of the Northern States upon the Constitutional amendments. They are really not the issues presented to and considered by the people. They have not been calmly and dispassionately discussed and reflected upon. The people have had their fears alarmed and their prejudices and passions aroused, and perhaps never voted under more delusive ideas as to the character of the issues before the country.

The people have been assured that President Johnson is a traitor and a usurper. He usurped no power. When the insurrectionary governments were overthrown and expelled, the States were left with constitutions which, according to the most solemn sanctions of the Federal Constitution, had been declared republican in form, and under which those States had for many years maintained their place as constituent members of the Union. But they had no *organizations* under their constitutions. The President, therefore, doing what it was his imperative duty as Commander-in-Chief to do, and what he would have been most culpable for not doing, prevented anarchy by appointing temporary Provisional Governors, under whose advice the people brought their regular governments again into operation under their Constitutions. This was a thing with which Congress had nothing to do. It was a matter purely of military cognizance. The public enemy had just been expelled by military force, and it was the duty of the Commander-in-Chief to see to it that anarchy and confusion did not ensue, and that the machinery of the legitimate governments was again put in operation for the preservation of order and the protection of life and liberty and property from lawless violence. It was the duty of the President, too, as the Executive head of the nation, to see to it that the national laws were executed and the relations between the States and the Federal Government restored. President Lincoln had taken precisely this action in respect to Virginia, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Arkansas, for which he was applauded and endorsed by Congress during the first three years of the war, and thereafter vehemently denounced by the same men who now most violently denounce President Johnson for precisely the same reasons. A protest was issued by the radicals against Mr. Lincoln's renomination to the Presidency, and a convention called at Cleveland to supersede him as the candidate, for resolutely adhering to his restoration policy, which both Houses of Congress had repeatedly endorsed during the first half of the war. In the appeal then made by the Radicals from President Lincoln to the war party they were overwhelmingly defeated, and his policy endorsed by the party and the country. President Johnson strictly adhered to the policy of Mr. Lincoln; and it was not until long after the governments of all the Southern States had been reorganized that any noticeable objection was made to his action. In fact, it seemed to meet the hearty approval of all sections and parties until last December, when Congress assembled, and when the old issue made against Mr. Lincoln, and decided by the people then, was revived against him.

If President Johnson had in all other respects pursued precisely the course he has, but had insisted on negro suffrage as a condition precedent to restoration, does any candid man doubt that he would be high in favor with the party which now so bitterly denounces him? Last Spring Senator Stewart offered in the Senate a proposition for universal amnesty and universal suffrage as the best adjustment of all existing difficulties. It was eagerly accepted and advocated as the grand panacea of all our political woes by Messrs. Sumner, Wilson, and the leading Radical Senators. There was no longer any wish expressed to make treason odious. If the States could be coerced to bestow the right of suffrage upon the negroes, all opposition to the re-enfranchisement of traitors who had fought to destroy the Government, and "whose hands are red with the blood of our sons and brothers," was to be withdrawn, and they were at once to be readmitted to the full enjoyment of all the rights they had ever possessed. There were to be no more test-oaths, no more military commissions, no more indictments for treason, no more horror of the desecration of the halls of Congress by the presence of "unwashed and unrepentant traitors." I do not complain of this. I do not say that the men who advocated the measure did not believe it to be the best and quickest means of restoring peace, fraternity, and prosperity. I do not say they were not thoroughly honest, conscientious, and patriotic in their convictions. I am willing to believe they were. But I mention it only to show that negro suffrage is the real and only substantial cause of controversy between the executive and legislative branches of the Government, and to ask in the most solemn terms, and implore my fellow-citizens to give it the most earnest and dispassionate consideration, whether upon such an issue we are to be plunged into another fratricidal war, and imperil all there is of our country sacred in the past, grand and valuable in the present, and hopeful and glorious in the future. Had the President consented to join Congress in forcing negro suffrage on the South, all would have been fair and smooth, and instead of being denounced as a fiend, he would now be worshipped as an idol by those who so bitterly and unrelentingly assail him.

Those who are sincerely desirous of seeing a pacification of the country, and a restoration of the integrity of the Union, ought to feel assured of the purely patriotic and sincere intentions of the President, when they remember that he is, in good faith, carrying forward the policy inaugurated by President Lincoln, and that the only two men who went into the administration with Mr. Lincoln at the beginning of his first term (the Secretary of State and of the Navy), and the only two who were trusted and confided in by him through his entire official career, and to the end of his life—who stood by, encouraged, and sustained him when the storm and tempest of rebellion was beating most fiercely upon him, and the Ship of State was tossing upon the waves of a turbulent sea, with broken masts and shattered sails, and who knew his most secret thoughts as to the best measures to be adopted to bring her into port—are standing by President Johnson, with a courage and heroism equally sublime, and cheering him on in his heroic efforts to achieve the same ends. They were villified and denounced then; and by the same men, are villified and denounced now. They did not quail before the storm that beat upon them then—they do not quail before the tempest that rages around them now. Mr. Lincoln was heroic then, and Mr. Johnson is heroic now. I am sure no man can be sincerer in his purposes to preserve the Constitution and save the country than he is. No man can be actuated by a purer patriotism, or be more averse to usurpation of power. He has not violated the Constitution in the past; he intends no infraction of it in the future; but he does intend a firm and faithful performance of all the trusts which that sacred instrument has devolved upon him. With every disposition to be charitable toward those who differ from me in opinion, it is difficult to believe them sincere in charging the President with intention of violently forcing rebels into Congress and giving them the control of the Government. What act has he ever done that gives the slightest sanction to such a charge? Not one can be specified. He has neither transcended his own powers nor invaded those of the co-ordinate departments; and the only pretext for the charge is, not what he has *done*, but what he has *said*, in declaring again and again his conviction that it was the duty of Congress to obey a plain constitutional provision, and each House *for itself* to judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of each individual presenting himself as a member.

Our country is in peril—in very great peril—not from a public enemy, but from the violence of our own passions. Safety is to be found only in a strict adherence to the Constitution and laws. As long as they are obeyed no evil can come upon us. We are in danger only when we attempt something they do not sanction. I trust it will also the pride and glory of the friends of the Administration, in the threatening contests through which we are passing, to keep their passions in subjection to reason, and to do no act not fully warranted by the Constitution and laws. Ours is a Republican Government, where the majority has a right to rule; minorities cannot, without subverting the Government. And when, according to the forms prescribed, the will of the majority is expressed in the Constitution or the law, it is the duty of all to submit to it, until it can be fairly and constitutionally changed. Such I know to be the President's intentions, and such I know he wishes to be the rule of conduct for his friends and supporters. No man has a profounder reverence for the Constitution than he, and his purpose as the Executive head of the nation to maintain and preserve it as it is, until it be changed in the form prescribed by it, is firm and immutable. He is not brave enough wilfully to violate it. He is brave enough to uphold and defend it in all that his duty requires.

In conclusion, let me beseech you, calmly and dispassionately, but earnestly and firmly, to do your duty to your country in this trying hour, and to stand by our glorious Constitution as it is. There is no safety for us but in this. Do your duty faithfully, and trust to God for results; and reverently implore Him to save us from the madness and infatuation which threaten us with self-destruction, and with the loss of the last hope for the perpetuity of free governments.

Your friend and fellow-citizen,
O. H. BROWNING.

A VIRGIN HEART.

THE author of De Vere has made some beautiful observations on the worth and devotion of an unpractised heart: "There is nothing under Heaven as delicious as the possession of pure, fresh, and immutable affections. The most felicitous moment of man's life, the most ecstatic of all his emotions and sympathies, is that in which he receives an avowal of affection from the idol of his heart. The springs of feeling, when in their youthful purity, are fountains of unsealed and gushing tenderness—the spell that once draws them forth in the mystic light of future years and undying memory. Nothing in life is so pure and devoted as woman's love. It matters not whether it be for husband or child, or sister or brother, it is the same pure and unquenchable flame, the same constant and immaculate glow of feeling, whose undeniable touch-tone is trial. Do but give her one token of love—one kind word or gentle look, even if it be amid death—the feelings of that faithful heart will gush forth as a torrent, in despite of earthly bond or mercenary tie. More priceless than the gems of Golconda is a virgin's heart, and more devoted than the idolatry of Mecca is woman's love. There is no sordid view, no qualifying self-interest in the feeling. It is a principle and characteristic of her nature—a faculty and an infatuation which absorbs and concentrates all the fervor of her soul and all the depths of her bosom. I would rather be the idol of one unsullied and unpractised heart, than the monarch of empires. I would rather possess the immaculate and impassioned devotion of one high-souled and enthusiastic virgin than the sycophantic fawnings of millions. There is more thrilling felicity derived from the union of two guileless and uncontaminated hearts, than all the conquests of Alexander, the wisdom of Socrates, or the wealth of Croesus would afford. The general world knows nothing of these things. None can appreciate the refinement of pure feeling but those who by nature or some peculiar property of the mind are qualified to drink of the depths of its gushing and sparkling fountains. None can know the elysium of possessing a heart until they know the value of a gem so priceless—until they can think of its enfoldings as something too holy to be mingled with the grosser images of passion and humanity—until they at least imagine the spirit of a seraph has been clothed with a form of imperishable mortality. When this wild dream mingles with the colder and more calculating visions of life—the world may put forth its anathemas—fortune may shower down its adversities, but in vain, even the sword of Asrael (the angel of death) would scarcely destroy the unutterable ecstacies of this heaven-descending happiness."

THE MOTHER.

THERE is something in sickness that breaks down the pride of manhood; that softens the heart, and brings it back to the feelings of infancy. Who that has languished, even in advanced life, in sickness and despondency; who that has pined on a weary bed, in the loneliness and neglect of a foreign land, but has thought on the mother "that looked on his childhood," that smoothed his pillow and administered to his helplessness? Oh! there is an enduring tenderness in the love of a mother to a son, that transcends all other affections of the heart. It is neither to be chilled by selfishness, nor daunted by danger, nor weakened by worthlessness, nor stifled by ingratitude. She will sacrifice every comfort to his convenience; she will surrender every pleasure to his enjoyment; she will glory in his fame and exult in his prosperity; and, if misfortune overtake him, he will be dearer to her from misfortune; and if disgrace settle upon his name, she will still love and cherish him in spite of his disgrace; and if all the world beside cast him off, she will be all the world to him.

RECENTLY, in Wisconsin, a bear and an Indian were found in each other's embrace, dead. The Indian stabbed the bear, and the bear broke the Indian's head.

"ONLY A SIMPLE FLOWER."

"IT is only a simple wild flower," said a friend as he saw her eyes fixed intently upon a little blossom by the wayside.

Yes, only a simple flower to him, neither pretty nor bright enough to attract a careless eye; but most lovely and dear in our eyes from sacred memories which make it to us the holiest of all God's countless flowers. With it comes back to us the pleasant sounds and quiet gladness of a peaceful homestead, now a heap of blackened ashes. We close our eyes and we hear once more the laughter of joyous children, echoing through its corridors and groves of oak. Busy little feet come pattering in from the woodland, and nimble fingers choose, from their floral spoils, this very flower as a love-offering for the best beloved of the home circle. Crossed are now the little hands in their still repose, quiet the busy feet, and the sweet voice will greet us no more until we hear it in the choir of angels on the resurrection morn.

"Only a simple flower!" but it bordered a school-path trodden by one who-e feet from childhood, through the short twenty-two years of his pure young life, never swerved from the path of duty. He, too, has gone to tread the eternal courts, and the dust of our darlings lies side by side in the country church-yard.

"Only a simple flower!" but the dearest memories of a life, the bitterest throes of mortal anguish, the dumb despair of a crushed woe, and the dawning of a new and divine hope lie within its leaves for us. It, too, will fade and crumble into dust like the hands that gathered it, and it, too, has a resurrection and a new life.

A RESPONSIBLE TASK.

THEY tell a good story, in Baltimore, of General Wool, who was at one time in command of the Middle Department. During the invasion of Maryland by Stonewall Jackson, rumors were rife in Baltimore, that that ubiquitious leader, at the head of fifty thousand men, was marching upon the city. As the story goes, General Wool, accompanied by his staff, rode out on the Frederick turnpike to reconnoitre. As they were returning to the city the General stopped at the toll-gate, and, calling to the keeper, thus addressed him, in that sharp, precise way of which he is famous:

"See here, my man! It is rumored that Jackson and fifty thousand rebels are advancing upon Baltimore, by this road. I want you to shut this gate, and keep it shut against them. If you let a man of them pass through I'll hold you personally responsible."

Leaving the gate-keeper overwhelmed with the grave responsibility of his new duty, the General quietly pursued his way back to the city.

THE London *Times* thinks this country will be plunged into another civil war before the next Presidential election.

IN Detroit a woman recently placed a sealed tin can of tomatoes on the stove, and was killed by an explosion.

THE widow of the late President Lincoln has engaged a suite of apartments for herself and family, at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York, for the Winter.

A FISH was caught in the Ohio River, near Cincinnatti, a few days since, the stomach of which, on being opened, was found to contain a morocco wallet, holding a two dollar bill and a valuable diamond ring.

OFFICIAL correspondence relating to Jefferson Davis is published. The Attorney-General says the President can do nothing further toward his trial, and that Davis will be delivered to the civil courts upon proper application.

A FOUR-YEAR old went to church Sunday, and when he got home his grandmother asked him what the minister said. "Don't know," said he; "he didn't speak to me." A good many older people might answer in the same way.

A FELLOW coming out of a tavern, one frosty morning, rather top-heavy, fell on the door-step; trying to regain his footing, he remarked: "If it be true that the wicked stand on slippery ground, I must belong to a different class, for it's more than I can do."

POST-OFFICE clerks occasionally get off a funny thing. A clerk in our post-office heard a rap at the window of the ladies' department, when who should he find there but a man by the name of Drake. "Mr. Drake," said the clerk, "will *you* please go to the other side; this department is for ducks."

A CORRESPONDENT entered an office and accused the compositor of not having punctuated his communication, when the typo earnestly replied, "I'm not a pointer, I'm a setter." A st[illegible] er in our printing-office asked [illegible] what his rule of punctuation [illegible] up as long as I hold my [illegible] put in a comma; when [illegible] a semicolon; and wh[illegible] of tobacco, I make a [illegible]

THE late John W[illegible] like Falstaff, for[illegible] Is told of him [illegible] assisted by a [illegible] overthrown, [illegible] would talk [illegible] drel on [illegible] half [illegible] aft[illegible]

The Columbian.

GEORGE H. MOORE, EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG, SATURDAY, NOV 10, 1866.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, It hath been the good and worth custom of the Commonwealth to set apart, annually, a day for the special acknowledgment of the goodness of the Almighty, and for expressing, by the whole people, at one time, and with a common voice, the Thanks and Praise which throughout the year are springing from the hearts of men; therefore,

I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the Commonwealth, do, by this my Proclamation, recommend that the good people of the Commonwealth observe Thursday, the twenty-ninth day of November next, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer, and do then assemble in their respective churches, and places of worship, and make their humble thank-offering to Almighty God for all His blessings during the past year.

For the abundant gathered fruits of the earth;

For the thus far continued activity of Industry;

For the general preservation of health;

And especially for that, in His Divine Mercy, He hath stayed the threatened Pestilence.

And, moreover, that they do beseech Him to continue unto us all His blessings, and to confirm the hearts of the people of these United States, that by the lawful force of their will, Deeds of good, Justice, Wisdom and Mercy may be done.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-first.

By the Governor: ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

THE LESSON OF THE ELECTIONS.

THE lesson taught by the late elections is one which we hope, in all future contests, will be heeded by the Democratic party. The great mistake they have made we propose briefly to state, and at the same time show the importance of more liberal action in the future.

The Radicals are excessively jubilant over the results of the late elections, and hold them up as emphatic endorsements of their peculiar policy. There never was a greater mistake when people accept this as the logical result of the canvass. The votes cast for the Radical candidates were given for a different purpose.

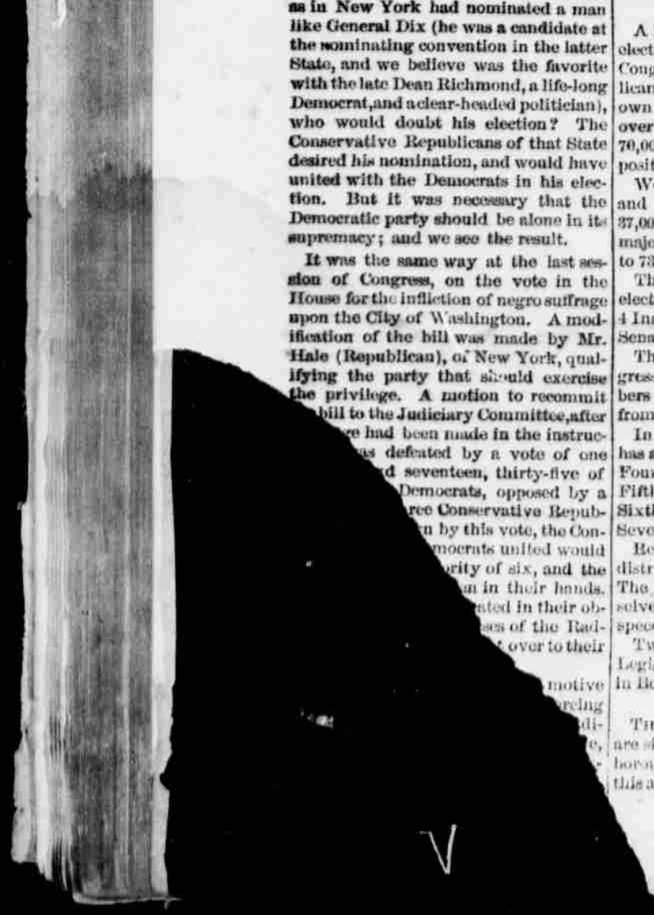
The late war is at the present time a most important feature in the elections. The people emphatically endorse that contest, and are consequently precise in their selection of candidates for whom to vote with a good record in this respect.

The Democrats have failed to take advantage of this feeling in their selection of candidates; but have nominated men who, while they did not oppose the war, were lukewarm in its support. We saw this in our own State in the late election, and the lesson has just been repeated in New York. We do not mean to say, however, that the candidate for Governor in this State was morally an opposer of the war, for we do not believe it; but this was the general belief, and it was easy under such circumstances to increase this belief to a positive conviction.

It was the same in New York. Mr. Hoffman, when Recorder, was a favorite with all parties, for he proved himself a most upright judge, without that feeling for political friends in rendering a judicial decision which is so conspicuously a part of the judicial system of New York. But with all his popularity as a judge, he failed as a candidate for Governor, mainly for the reason we have before stated. The same charge could not be made against Governor Fenton, and he was elected.

If the Democrats in this State as well as in New York had nominated a man like General Dix (he was a candidate at the nominating convention in the latter State, and we believe was the favorite with the late Dean Richmond, a life-long Democrat, and a clear-headed politician), who would doubt his election? The Conservative Republicans of that State desired his nomination, and would have united with the Democrats in his election. But it was necessary that the Democratic party should be alone in its supremacy; and we see the result.

It was the same way at the last session of Congress, on the vote in the House for the infliction of negro suffrage upon the City of Washington. A modification of the bill was made by Mr. Hale (Republican), of New York, qualifying the party that should exercise the privilege. A motion to recommit [illegible] bill to the Judiciary Committee, after [illegible]e had been made in the instruc- [illegible]as defeated by a vote of one [illegible]d seventeen, thirty-five of [illegible] Democrats, opposed by a [illegible]ree Conservative Republi- [illegible]n by this vote, the Con- [illegible]mocrats united would [illegible]ority of six, and the [illegible]n in their hands. [illegible]ated in their ob- [illegible]ses of the Rad- [illegible] over to their [illegible] motive [illegible]rcing [illegible]di- [illegible]e,



mencement of open hostility to the President in Congress. The importance for a union of all the friends of the President is as great then as now, and that course which the more effectually secures this, is the one which we have indicated.

To the friends of the President there was much in the late elections of a flattering nature. Their great strength was shown in an unequivocal support of the President and the policy which he has proclaimed. With unexceptionable candidates, this course will be sure to succeed.

THE ELECTIONS.

THE following is the result of the election in New York, as given in the New York *Times*:

	FENTON.	HOFFMAN.
Alleghany	3,500	
Broome	1,100	
Cattaraugus	2,100	
Cayuga	3,000	
Chautauqua	3,200	
Chemung	800	
Chenango	1,585	
Clinton	200	
Columbia	700	
Cortlandt	1,832	
Dutchess	1,722	
Delaware	1,100	
Essex	1,200	
Franklin	1,000	
Fulton and Hamilton	700	
Genesee	1,400	
Herkimer	1,732	
Jefferson	1,700	
Livingston	1,200	
Lewis	800	
Madison	2,000	
Monroe	1,800	
Montgomery	150	
Niagara	780	
Oneida	1,500	
Onondaga	3,517	
Ontario	1,600	
Orange	900	
Orleans	1,200	
Oswego	3,300	
Otsego	900	
Rensellaer	2,000	
St. Lawrence	2,400	
Saratoga	1,881	
Schenectady	300	
Schuyler	700	
Steuben	2,400	
Suffolk	700	
Tioga	800	
Tompkins	1,700	
Warren	400	
Washington	2,000	
Wyoming	1,000	
Wayne	2,000	
Yates	1,300	
Total	76,113	64,971
Fenton's maj.	12,842	
New York		40,601
Kings		9,237
Albany		400
Erie		600
Greene		500
Putnam		200
Queens		1,000
Richmond		1,029
Rockland		474
Scholarie		1,200
Seneca		500
Sullivan		500
Ulster		703
Westchester		500
Total		63,571

NEW JERSEY.

Hill, Republican, is elected to Congress over Rogers by about 4,500 majority.

Charles Haight, Democrat, is elected in the Second District by a majority of over 200.

The Legislature, in both branches, is Republican.

The Congressional delegation will stand three Republicans to two Democrats—a gain of one.

DELAWARE.

Newcastle County gives 189 majority for Riddle.

Kent County gives 921 Democratic majority.

Sussex County is not complete; but enough is known to fix the Democratic majority in the State at 1,000—a gain of 500.

MICHIGAN.

Michigan elects the entire Republican Congressional delegation.

Beaman's majority in the First District is 4,301—a Republican gain on the vote of 1864 of 2,400.

In the Second District Upson's majority is 6,850—a gain of 230.

In the Third District Blair's majority is 3,281—a gain of 697.

In the Fourth District, as far as heard from, Ferry has 2,100 majority.

In the Fifth District Trowbridge has 1,360 majority.

In the Sixth District meagre returns give Driggs 2,000 majority.

The Republicans gain largely throughout the State.

In Wayne County, which includes Detroit, they elect the Sheriff, Prosecuting-Attorney, and Recorder, and gain two State Senators and three Representatives.

The Common Council of Detroit stands ten Republicans, nine Democrats, and one Workingman. The Republicans gain four members.

MARYLAND.

Congressman Phelps, Conservative, is re-elected from the district composed of the thirteen upper wards in this city, by 973 majority over Stewart, Republican. Archer, Conservative, is elected from the district composed of the other wards and the county, by over 2,000 majority, over John L. Thomas, Republican. No returns have been received from other Congressional districts. The Conservatives have probably made a clean sweep of the eighteen Assemblymen and three Senators from Baltimore, which will give them both Houses of the Legislature by a strong majority.

MASSACHUSETTS.

A large vote was thrown to-day in the election of State officers, members of Congress, and Legislature. The Republicans, as usual, have had it all their own way, and give increased majorities over last year, when Bullock received 70,000 votes, against less than 22,000 opposition.

We have returns from one hundred and thirty towns, which give Bullock 37,000 majority, and at this rate the majority in the State will be from 65,000 to 73,000.

These one hundred and thirty towns elect 130 Republicans, 9 Democrats, and 4 Independents to the Legislature. The Senate is Republican entire.

The Republicans elect their full Congressional delegation of eleven members to Congress, by majorities ranging from 2,000 to 6,000.

In the Third District Ginery Twitchell has about 3,500 majority; Hooper in the Fourth district, has 4,500; Butler, in the Fifth, 4,000 to 5,000; Banks, in the Sixth, 5,000 to 6,000; Boutwell, in the Seventh, about 4,000.

Returns from the other Congressional districts are of about the same tenor. The Republicans are enjoying themselves in Faneuil Hall with music and speeches.

Two colored men are elected to the Legislature, one in Charlestown and one in Boston.

THE Mahonoy *Gazette* says that there are sixty new buildings going up in that borough, which will be finished between this and the first of December.

THE AUSTRIAN EVACUATION OF VENICE.

THERE was a trampling of feet along the narrow passage beside my hotel, at four o'clock this morning. As the footfalls grew fainter and fainter, there was a hoarse word of command, and a hurrying forward of the rearmost files. Then there was a dead silence again, and we had the last of the Austrian in Venice. At five o'clock I found the National Guard in possession of St. Mark's; the field-pieces at the corner of the ducal palace had been taken away, and a group of shivering spectators had collected under the colonade, where not a sign of the iron railings could now be detected. It was very cold, cold even for an October night in England, but there was clear starlight overhead, and promise of fine weather during the festival. How well that promise was fulfilled, and how the first day of freedom was as bright and cheerful as the most sanguine could have hoped, Venice will long remember. By eight o'clock the city was partially decked with tri-colored flags, the public impatience would not be restrained, and by half-past eight there was an immense concourse of people assembled at the Palace of St. Mark, with every eye bent upon the tall red flagstaff of the old republic. A space had been cleared immediately around their pedestals, and a hollow square formed by the National Guard kept open this space. At the foot of each flagstaff was a huge tricolor bearing the cross of Savory and a royal crown upon its centre, and ready bent for hoisting. More and more people came; the minutes were counted with breathless eagerness. Now there was a murmur and a clapping of hands. The first stroke of nine—the second. In the name of united Italy, hoist away. "Bravo! bravo! Thank God!" cry the people near me. "Our martyrs are with us this morning," said a white-haired gentleman, turning aside to conceal his sobs, while the boys throw up their caps and shout, "Long live the king!" As at Verona it is the old folks who are most affected. Wave out upon the breeze, stately flag, and assure them it is not a dream. But they need no assurance. An exultant thunder of human voices has drowned the sound of music, and presently those antique palaces, which are awakening to renewed life, echo back the still louder thunder of artillery. I may be fanciful, but I seem to see the winged lion with less of quaint grimness about his aspect as he watches the arrival of an Italian fleet, and the departure of the last remaining barbarian keels.

An Italian fleet is steaming up the harbor right gallantly. Flash after flash issues from the dark sides of the vessels, and white smoke goes curling up to their gay comparison of streamers. Could anything be better timed than this arrival? It raises the popular enthusiasm to a frenzy of delight, and promises ample protection to the commerce of the city. Every one betakes himself to the water front, cheers ring long and loud when the cannon has ceased to fire, and flags are dipped in token of salute. One by one the vessels cast anchor, and gondolas decked with tricolor bunting glide around them as so many spirits of the sea. My gondolier is very happy. He surveys the vessels critically from stem to stern, and nods his satisfaction. They will do, they are fine craft, and there is no lack of brave fellows on board them. He ought to know something about that, for he has fought against the Italian fleet. "Against them?" said I. "Were you then at Lissa?" "Yes, signor, unhappily I was." My gondolier looks grave for a moment, but continues with a smile to tell how he was pressed into the Austrian service, and how little he liked it. The Venetian conscripts were sorry to see their countrymen beaten, but it was the case of a bullet through the head for any one who faltered. "There were military creatures on board, who knew nothing of salt water, or of any water at all, for that matter, and they kept guard over the sailor men." He was glad to be safely out of such a service, and hoped that his brother would soon get home." Seven years in an enemy's ship was no slight penance.

The grand canal, at one o'clock this afternoon, presented a scene which you might search over the world in vain to equal. The varied architecture of the palaces on either side, with flags, carpets, and tapestry hung out from the windows, enhanced the effect of the procession which passed between them. Gondolas of every size, darting forward in a many-colored squadron, led the way. There were crews in carnival costume—red and blue and green—with straw hats, laced jackets, and white pantaloons. There were red sashes and blue sashes, velvet caps and silken streamers, tricolor scarfs, tricolor cockades, and velvet cushions trimmed with silver lace. The oar blades glanced in the sparkling water, and the smooth, sharp bows appeared scarcely to disturb its surface. Thus passed the head of the procession, and handkerchiefs were waved and cheers rang out in honor of so fine a show. Then there was an interval of silence until the main body hove in sight, and then the handkerchiefs were waved with redoubled energy. The cheering swelled into a continuous roar from window, wharf, and balcony. Venice was receiving the invited guests. The main body consisted of heavy barges crowded with Italian soldiers, which were towed and punted very slowly from the railway station to St. Mark's. The band of the National Guard came first, followed by a detachment of the same corps, by bersaglieri, and by infantry of the line. "Long live our soldiers!" was shouted from the shore. "Long live the Venetians!" was answered from the barges. Flowers were thrown by fair hands, which often could not throw them far enough. And the soldiers cheered and the officers bowed profoundly, as some bright house-front showed even more than usual of waving handkerchiefs, or of flushed cheeks and sparkling eyes. Now the procession passed under the bridge of the Rialto, and the crash of many voices was well-nigh deafening. Now it was waited for by the light squadron in advance, which had out-stripped it by a quarter of a mile. The iron bridge was passed, and there was a struggle against a fresh head-wind as the procession emerged into the open harbor. How beautiful was the water front of free and happy Venice, with tricolors everywhere displayed, and with thousands of citizens packed as closely as they could stand to see the soldiers land! The flags, the sunshine, and the motley crowd were worthy of the bygone Doge's procession. Church bells clanged, and trumpets sounded shrill, while, strange as it may seem, the people had breath enough to cheer.—*Correspondence London Times.*

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ADVICES BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH AND BY STEAMSHIP.

Progress of Military Reorganization in Austria.

The Prussian Army in Saxony Reduced to a Peace Footing.

Rumored Alliance of Spain and Brazil.

MASSACRE OF AMERICAN SEAMEN ON THE COAST OF COREA.

NEWS BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

AUSTRIA.

The Military Reforms.

VIENNA, Tuesday, November 6.

THE project for military reform in Austria includes universal liability to serve in the army, the use of breech-loading arms, and other measures.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Army in Saxony Reduced to a Peace Footing.

BERLIN, Tuesday, November 6.

A royal decree reduces the Prussian force in Saxony to a peace footing.

SPAIN, BRAZIL, AND PARAGUAY.

Rumor of an Alliance Against Paraguay Denied.

LONDON, Tuesday, November 6.

The rumor of an alliance of Spain with Brazil against Paraguay is denied.

ENGLAND.

The Nicaragua Railway.

LONDON, Tuesday, November 6.

Earl Derby has encouraged the deputation on the subject of the Nicaragua Railway.

COREA.

Massacre of Forty Americans.

LONDON, Tuesday, November 6.

The American vessel *General Sherman* got ashore at Corea. Forty persons on board were murdered by the natives.

BY STEAMSHIP TO OCT. 28.

The steamship *Java*, Captain Moodie, left Liverpool October twenty-seventh and Queenstown October twenty-eighth, and arrived at Halifax Tuesday morning.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament Further Prorogued--Excitement on Ritualism--The Cattle Plague, etc.

The British Parliament had been formally further prorogued until November twentieth.

Mr. Snyder, the inventor of the breech-loading rifle bearing his name, and whose case was attracting considerable attention, died suddenly on the twentieth ultimo.

In absence of any political excitement the subject of ritualism in the Church of England was being freely discussed. The London *Times* was daily flooded with correspondence on the subject.

The cattle plague returns had dwindled down to only twenty-nine cases in one week.

A public meeting was held in Liverpool on the twenty-ninth, under the auspices of the United Kingdom Alliance, for the suppression of the liquor traffic, in order to welcome Neal Dow. The hall was crowded, and the reception of the guest was most cordial and enthusiastic.

Admiral Mundy will succeed Sir James Hope as Commander-in Chief of the North American Station.

The short-time movement among the Lancashire cotton manufacturers was making progress, and indicated a large decrease in production.

Sir Hugh Cairns had been honored with a grand banquet at Belfast, on the occasion of his retirement from the representation of that city.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Hopeless Condition of Princess Charlotte--Conflicting Statements Concerning Maximilian.

A letter, professing to be authentic, details the malady under which the Empress of Mexico was suffering; she labored under a fixed idea that her attendants were in a conspiracy. She was allowed to see no one but her doctor and former confessor. Physicians are said to have given up almost all hope of her recovery, and greatly apprehend the effect of a nervous fever.

A telegram from Trieste, dated October twenty-seventh, says: "The condition of the Empress Carlotta is unchanged. Maximilian telegraphs his approval of the course pursued by her physician at Miramar; but says nothing of any intention on his part to leave Mexico."

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says it is conjectured that the condition of the Empress will induce Maximilian to modify the resolution he had expressed of remaining in Mexico after the departure of the French army. He also gives the rumor that the whole French army will quit Mexico at the same time. Sixteen screw ships-of-the-line, and the same number of frigates fitted out as transports will be ready to sail for Vera Cruz in the course of November, and that the Austrian frigate *Elizabeth* is placed at the order of Maximilian, who is expected to return to Europe.

On the other hand, the Paris *Patrie* states, on the authority of letters received from Trieste, that the *Elizabeth* is to take the Empress back to Mexico; that her health is sufficiently improved to justify hope of a speedy recovery; and that physicians think by returning to her husband she will receive the care and attention likely to complete her cure.

FRANCE.

Condition of the Lyons Workmen.

The situation of the Lyons workmen was grave enough to require the presence of the Prefect of that city in Paris, whither he was summoned by telegraph.

The state of Lyons was discussed at length in the Cabinet council. It was rumored that the Emperor insisted on a large loan being raised to mitigate the emergency, and that owing to ministerial objections changes in the Cabinet were not unlikely.

The Government had adopted the system of night signals invented by Mrs. Martha Coston, of Washington, and large quantities were being manufactured at Toulon.

The *Patrie* denies that there is any question of the French Government contracting a loan of a million francs.

GENERAL PRESS DISPATCHES.

From Washington.

CONOVER IN JAIL.

SANFORD CONOVER, the alleged chief manufacturer of the testimony given before the House Judiciary Committee, relative to the complicity of Jefferson Davis with the assassination of President Lincoln, is now lodged in the District Jail here. He will probably be indicted for perjury at the next sitting of the Grand Jury, and on that indictment will be tried in the Criminal Court.

POSTMASTERS.

The commission of Dr. John J. Craven, author of "The Prison Life of Jefferson Davis," as Postmaster of Newark, New Jersey, was issued on Saturday. James P. Cantwell has been appointed Postmaster at Elkton, Maryland.

ROLL OF HONOR.

Quartermaster-General Meigs has issued another pamphlet containing the roll of honor or names of victims of the Rebellion buried in the National Cemeteries in Maine, Minnesota, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana, and Colorado. The pamphlet contains about eight thousand names of deceased soldiers from the larger number of the States.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

The monthly report of Isaac Newton, Commissioner of Agriculture, says the returns of local correspondents up to the first of October verify, in all essential particulars, the statements respecting the crops contained in previous monthly exhibits. The condition of corn has suffered some deterioration from early frosts and excessive rains, but the quantity of the crop is larger than the largest ever heretofore chronicled in the country. In the production of wheat, next to corn our most important cereal, our agriculture has been unfortunate for the past three seasons. The estimate for the present year, now nearly complete, will not vary much from 143,000,000 bushels, showing a small percentage of decrease, which is fully compensated by the comparatively superior quality of the grain, as was predicted in a preceding number. This is 10,000,000 bushels more than the crop of 1859, and is within 5,000,000 of a product in proportion to the increased population. The diminution in the South is more apparent. The estimates point to less than 17,000,000 bushels in the eleven States heretofore unreported, a fraction less than five tenths of the crop of 1859. It is worthy of remark, in connection with the diminution of the three past seasons, that the wheat crop of England has been likewise deficient since 1864.

The California wheat harvest, of which little mention has been publicly made in connection with the present crop, is excessive. In 1860 the product of the young State was nearly 6,000,000 bushels; now it is seriously claimed by leading California agriculturists that the surplus for export will be nearly double that quantity. It is evident that the entire wheat crop will exceed, by several millions, that of 1859, when the yield was reported at 173,104,924 bushels. Then there were five and a half bushels to each individual. In 1866 the estimates point to five bushels to each inhabitant. There is then no ground for apprehension of scarcity, and little excuse in the amount of the crop for starvation prices.

The yield of oats is extraordinary, and the quality excellent. The indications point to an increase from 171,497,072 bushels in 1859 to 271,912,625 in 1866. It is the only crop in the South that maintained an equality with the last census report.

Hay is less in quantity than in the previous year by from one to two tenths, but is better in quality.

An analysis of the Southern returns up to October first do not warrant a reduction of the former cotton estimates much below one and three fourth millions of bales, though it is too early for final estimates. Increasing severity of damage from insects is reported.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL SHERMAN AND HON. L. D. CAMPBELL.

A communication from Signor Romero, Mexican Minister, was forwarded to Juarez on Saturday last, notifying the latter that General Sherman and Hon. L. D. Campbell, our Minister, will meet the Juarez Government at Vera Cruz as soon as they can get to that point or some other that may be designated.

THE NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

The resting-places of the Union soldiers who died during the rebellion are to be marked hereafter with cast-iron headblocks, instead of the wooden ones at present in the National Cemeteries. The name, number, etc., of each soldier is to be cast in raised letters. The Quartermaster-General has accordingly invited proposals for furnishing the cast-iron headblocks. About two hundred and eighty thousand of them are required.

A REPORT CORRECTED.

It is denied, by both the President and the Secretary of War, that they have given any orders to Major-General Sheridan not to arrest any of the parties accused of having committed murders on the thirteenth of July, at New-Orleans.

COLONEL ALBERT J. MEYER APPOINTED CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

Upon the request of the Senate of the United States and the recommendation of General Grant, the President has appointed Colonel Albert J. Meyer to be Chief Signal Officer of the regular army. Colonel Meyer organized and commanded the Signal Corps of the army during the rebellion, and was the originator of that branch of the service.

A WELCOME TO CONGRESS.

The soldiers and sailors of the Union, of this city, at their meeting to-night adopted a resolution appointing a Committee to issue a call, which will at once be prepared, for a mass welcome to Congress, on Saturday, December first.

THE OFFICIAL REPORTS

Secretary M'Culloch was engaged on Monday in closing his report for submission to Congress. The other members of the Cabinet are also engaged on their reports, and would be through generally on Wednesday last.

OUTRAGE BY NEGROES.

IT will be remembered that a few days since we adverted to the murder of Mr. Hull, of Arkansas. We have since been furnished with full particulars. It seems that on last Tuesday, the twenty-fifth of October, late in the afternoon, a Mr. Hull, a highly estimable, respectable, and peaceable young gentleman, of Desha County, was most foully and brutally murdered, in cold blood, and without provocation, by two negroes. The facts and circumstances, as far as we have been able to learn them, are, that Mr. Hull was peaceably and quietly passing on horseback along the public highway, unmindful of danger, and unsuspecting harm, when these two fiends suddenly stepped out from their place of concealment, and having in their possession double-barrelled shot-guns, instantly fired, the contents taking effect in the neck of the horse on which Mr. Hull was mounted, and before escape could be effected by the young man, the second and third barrels were discharged by the dastardly wretches, taking effect in Hull's body. Instant death ensued. The murderers at once proceeded to strip the body of everything valuable, after accomplishing which they dragged the lifeless remains of their murdered victim across the levee, concealing it in the weeds and brush, and at once proceeded to make good their escape.

This horrible deed was perpetrated about nine miles above Red Fork, and in the vicinity of Floyd Smith's Landing, on the Arkansas River. The two ruffians who perpetrated the outrage belonged and were working on the Goodlow place, near the scene of murder. They are still at large, but from the manifest vigilance and spirit of determination on the part of the good citizens of that community, evincing as they do a desire that law and order may be maintained, and that life and property shall be surely protected, it is hoped that the murderous scoundrels and outlaws will be apprehended, and made to atone with their lives to outraged humanity and offended law. Further comment is probably unnecessary. By further information we learn that the negro who fired the second and fatal shot was arrested on the twenty-seventh, while making his way down the levee toward Napoleon, and taken back to Red Fork, put under guard all night, and was taken back next morning to the place where he committed the fearful deed. He confessed the crime. It is thought the other will also be captured. The examination and confession of the captured murderer develops the fact that several other negroes are implicated in the bloody tragedy.—*Memphis Avalanche.*

VOODISM.

THERE is at the county jail a darkey supposed to be voodooed. Sambo has been there more than a month. He has never spoken except when hungry and forced to say "bread," and on one other occasion, when he was heard to say "nice morning." Yet the rascal can evidently talk and understand what is said to him. He will stand by the hour straight in "the position of a soldier," staring at the blank wall. At other times he will sing "Bobbing Around" for half the night, when he will curl himself on the ground, put his head on his tin plate, and sleep like a pig. The other negroes say he is either voodooed or else is voodooing somebody. This superstition is little else than the idolatrous religion of Africa. It prevails more extensively in New Orleans than elsewhere. Its heathen rites and ceremonies are most disgusting. They believe in incantations and charms, bewitch their enemies by pieces of hair, feathers, and similar articles which are charmed. They have been suspected of human sacrifices, and are known to rob graves to procure materials for their charms, which are as varied and disgusting as those used by the witches in "Macbeth." Strange to say, they have made white converts, and in one or two cases of sensible people. The initiatory rites as described by the New Orleans police, who have several times broken in upon them, consists of naked dances around a leaking cauldron of charmed snakes, toads, human remains, and similar articles. They have a Queen to whom they are subject. This woman, who resides in New Orleans, is known to the police, and is described as being a beautiful Octoroon. The subject is one of interest, and the only works we know of on it are very unsatisfactory. The negro (Dr. Randolph), now travelling with the Southern loyalists, delivered some lectures on the subject at New Orleans, claiming that he had learned its mysteries in Africa, but he evidently knew very little on the subject. It is known to be practised on most of the Louisiana plantations. Gilmore Simms has written a story called the "Enchanted Crow," which is evidently based on this heathenish and superstitious religion. It is to be hoped that some competent person will study it, for it is the religion of Africa brought to our doors.—*Galveston Bulletin.*

TERRIBLE SUICIDE OF A MURDERER.

SOME time during Saturday night or Sunday morning last, Michael Connors, who shot Lewis Williams on the fourth of July at Llewellen, committed suicide in prison at Pottsville. Connors had become very fretful, irritable, and childish under his imprisonment, and was much disappointed that his trial did not come on at the late term of court. He had often asked for a knife to cut his bread, but his wish was not complied with. By some means unknown he finally obtained a common one-bladed pocket-knife, of the kind generally called "Barlow" knives. The blade is three or four inches in length, tapering to a point, and very dull and rusty. He lay down on his bed, and with this knife he hacked and sawed his throat in a horrible manner, cutting it clear across. It is supposed that he must have been trying about half an hour before he succeeded in severing the arteries. He then stabbed the knife entirely through the bed, and died with his fingers clutching the weapon. His dead body was found on Sunday morning, when an inquest was held by Deputy Coroner F. W. Conrad, and a post-mortem examination was made by Dr. S. Burluchy.—*Patriot and Union.*

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

THE Tycoon of Japan is dead.

TOM THUMB'S little daughter is dead.

SYLVANUS COBB, the story writer, is dead, aged sixty-eight.

FORD'S THEATRE in Washington is to be used as a medical museum.

A NEW jail is to be erected near Wilkesbarre. It will cost seventy-five thousand dollars.

NEARLY all who died of cholera in Chicago, were of intemperate habits.

A HORSE MACKEREL, weighing eight hundred pounds, was captured in Boston harbor.

A CHEAP and poor coffin, that was easily broken open, saved a man in Brussels from being buried alive.

IT is estimated that the corn crop of Pennsylvania for the present year, will amount to thirty million bushels.

THE citizens of Harrisburg intend shortly to commence the construction of a new bridge over the Susquehanna.

THE Board of Health of New York say in their report that, as the cholera continued so late in the season, it will return again with the appearance of warm weather.

GOVERNOR COX, of Ohio, has appointed the twenty-ninth day of November as a day of thanksgiving. In Minnesota and Alabama the same day has been selected.

THE retiring editor of the Circleville (O.) *Union* says that during thirty-five years continual editorial service he wrote eight thousand columns, and got for victuals and clothes.

ON Sunday the woolen factory of O. Bennett, in the village of Albion, New York, was discovered to be in flames, and the entire structure and contents were burned to the ground.

THE citizens of Nashville tendered General Thomas a grand complimentary banquet previous to his approaching departure for Louisville, to take up his headquarters there, but he declined.

A DISPATCH from E. H. Saulines, acting United States Consul at Vera Cruz, to Secretary Seward, confirms the report that Maximilian left the City of Mexico on the twenty-second ultimo for Orizaba.

BRIG.-GEN. CHARLES RUSSELL, Lieutenant-Colonel of the regular army, resident of Indianapolis, and formerly of the Twenty-eighth Colored Regiment raised in Indiana, died of cholera in Cincinnati on Friday night.

IN the Canadian Parliament, one of the members stated that the destiny of the country is inevitable—that the American people are masters of the continent to all intents and purposes, and that money spent on Canadian fortifications is money wasted.

COAL veins, respectively six and three feet in thickness, have been struck near Leavenworth at a distance of about a hundred feet beneath the surface. The Leavenworth *Conservative* thinks the supply will be sufficient for the entire State of Kansas.

AN attempt was made to throw the cars from the track near Saratoga, last week. The engineer of the down train discovered an iron rail upon the track, with piles of ties an other obstructions at intervals in the vicinity. Two boys who had been put off the up train, were arrested, and confessed their guilt.

THE Revenue Commissioners estimate that over 42,000,000 gallons of distilled spirits, 189,000,000 gallons of fermented liquors, and 10,000,000 gallons of imported liquors are annually consumed in this country, costing $600,000,000. The Government revenue derived from the liquor business is estimated at $46,727,286 annually.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

JUDGE RUPERT is building a fine stable on Centre Street.

OUR farmers are busily engaged in husking their corn.

THE next term of the Bloomsburg Literary Intitute will commence on the nineteenth instant.

MR. D. K. LAUBACH, of Fairmount, has a twin ewe lamb six months old, with five legs and six feet.

OUR readers should not fail to read the masterly letter of Hon. O. H. Browning, Secretary of the Interior, on the first page.

WILLIAM L. MADDOCK AND CO. dealers in fine groceries, No. 115 South Third Street (opposite the Girard Bank) Philadelphia.

AT the meeting of the teachers of this county on Saturday last, Professor C. W. Walker, of Millville, was chosen President, and Mr. S. W. Ely, of this place, Secretary.

BY reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Mr. J. W. Chemberlain has opened a clothing store in the Hartman Building. His facilities for supplying citizens with articles in his line of business are superior, and we advise them to give him a call.

THERE was a good attendance on Thursday and Friday evenings at the convention of Good Templars, held in the Methodist Episcopal Church on Thursday evening, and in the Lutheran Church on the evening of Friday. Mrs. Gage, of Lancaster City, and Rev. Mr. Evans, of Lewisburg, addressed the audience at the former, and Mrs. Gage at the latter place. The addresses were intently listened to.

PROFESSOR ALLYNE gave an entertainment at Snyder's Hall last evening of a high order of merit. His illusions were very good, and drew forth exclamations of astonishment from the audience. At the close of the magical performance the distribution of gifts took place. That this was conducted fairly is the testimony of all who witnessed it. In this respect one could not ask more liberality. We were the more impressed with this from the fact that we received a prize—we drew the pig!

MR. F. CLAUDE HAVENS' St. Dennis Troupe gave entertainments at Snyder's Hall on Wednesday and Thursday evenings of this week. The members of this troupe are excellent artists, and the varied nature of the performance makes it attractive to all. Mr. Havens is ubiquitous. His delineations of character are most happily portrayed, and his singing is equally enjoyable. The performance comprises negro minstrelsy, by those fanny fellows, Neil Rogers and Johnny Fields, and the banjoist, G. L. Haviland; sports of the arena, by those most excellent performers, Messrs. Seely and Leach; pantomines; theatrical performances, etc. As long as the manager has such a superior troupe, his audiences will be full ones. Mr. J. A. Westlake, as musician and actor, showed excellent taste.

THERE was for some time a conflict in our mind—not having got over our city notions—about the purchase of clothing. We had supposed it would be necessary to send to the city whenever we required anything of this description. But our ideas in this respect have completely changed, after a trial of the excellent suits which Mr. Lowenberg turns out. In this respect he keeps pace with city trade. His stock of ready-made clothing is of a superior finish, and we can highly recommend him to all our readers. He has just added to his stock a plentiful variety of Fall and Winter clothing, and also an excellent assortment of cloths, cassimeres, vestings, etc., for those who prefer their clothes made to order. We saw some rugs at his store for ten dollars which we know would cost from fifteen to twenty dollars in New York. Beside clothing he has a general assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods, and those who smoke he can supply with a good quality of meerschaum pipes and cigar holders. He has also on hand a superior stock of jewelry. Mr. Lowenberg's store is a few doors above the American House, on Main Street.

NEWS ITEMS.

DR. A. E. DAVIS, of Lancaster, Ohio, has been appointed Commissioner for the State of Tennessee, to investigate the claims of loyal slaveholders.

A. C. CAMERON, candidate for the Legislature from Chicago, has instituted a libel suit against the Chicago *Tribune*, fixing the damages at twenty thousand dollars.

MR. GEORGE PEABODY has given twenty-five thousand dollars to found a professorship of Mathematics and the Natural Sciences at Phillips's Academy Andover, Massachusetts.

THE Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* records, the departure of some two hundred and fifty emigrants for Liberia, from that city, on Wednesday last, who propose settling in the town of Greenville, in the colored Republic.

THE Mobile *Tribune* predicts that the South will be more prosperous five years hence than it has ever been. Exclusive attention will no longer be given to the cultivation of cotton, and manufacturing will become one of the leading interests of that section.

A COUPLE of open sail boats, about twenty feet long, have recently made the voyage from Newport to Annapolis, Maryland, and return, each managed by a lad under eighteen years of age. The distance is about one thousand miles, and was accomplished without difficulty or accident.

AFTER a fortnight's session the Mississippi Legislature has adjourned to the third Monday of January next.

A NEGRO TOAST.—"Delate gubnor of the State; he came in with little oppcsition, him go out with none at all."

IT is stated that Jefferson Davis will not be tried before next Spring, he meanwhile remaining a prisoner at Fortress Monroe.

CATHARINE SCHERTZ, a Jewess, is creating a sensation in Lancaster County as a pulpit declaimer. Her sermons are pronounced very able.

BY repealing the prohibitory tariff on paper, our boy John says we will have a constant supply of water to work the paper mills.

WASHING the head with cold black tea once of twice a week will keep the hair from falling off, prevent its growing gray, and give it a fine lively lustre.

WHEN flowers are full of Heaven-descended dews, they always hang their heads; but men hold theirs the higher the more they receive, getting proud as they get full.

THE annual meeting of the National Wool Growers' Convention will be held in Cleveland on Wednesday, November fourteenth, at one o'clock P.M., for the election of officers, to take into consideration the wool tariff, and to transact such other business as may be deemed necessary.

A LIVELY discussion is going on among the friends of Yale College as to the merits of President Woolsey's plan of having the charter of the college so amended as to drop from the corporation the State officers and Senators who now belong to it *ex officio*. Some friends of the college maintain that the State members of the Board are a salutary check upon the influence of the clerical members and of the Faculty.

BOTH Houses of the Cherokee Legislature have elected William P. Ross Chief of the Cherokee Nation in place of the late John Ross. He delivered an inaugural, in which he paid a tribute to his predecessor, and urged them to imitate his virtues, congratulated the nation on the return of peace and the treaty of the nineteenth of July, recommended the adoption of the amendments required by the treaty, the repeal of the confiscation laws, and the granting of the right of way to the Pacific road, and a census of the nation. He discussed also the condition of the public schools, and the granting of idemnity for losses for the war.

Auditor's Notice.—Estate of Christian Laubach, deceased. The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia County to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Jonathan C. Pennington, administrator of the estate of Caristian Laubach, late of Columbia County, deceased, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on Friday, the 30th day of November instant, at 10 o'clock A.M., at his office in Bloomsburg, when and where all parties interested must appear and present their claims, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the fund.
C. G. BARKLEY, Auditor.
Bloomsburg, Nov. 1, 1866.-3t

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Abraham Robbins, late of Fishing Creek Township, in the County of Columbia, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the said estate to present them to
DIANA ROBBINS,
JACKSON LABOUR,
Fishing Creek, October 21, 1866.-6t

Notice.—All persons knowing themselves indebted to either of the undersigned, on Book, Note, or Judgment, are requested to make payment without delay, if they would save costs.
McKELVEY, NEAL & CO., and
WILLIAM McKELVEY & CO.

Bridge Notice.—The President and Managers of the Catawissa Bridge Company have this day declared a dividend of four per cent. (4) cents per share on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the 10th instant. JOHN SHARP, Pres. Treas.
CATAWISSA BRIDGE OFFICE, Oct. 1, 1866. 3t

To Hotel and Saloon keepers of Bloomsburg and Columbia County.—I have appointed Mr. B. Stohner agent for the sale of my ale, porter, brown stout, and lager beer, who will supply you at the same price (and with the same article), as I would furnish you from the brewery. Knowing that he will be punctual and attentive to all who may favor him with their trade, I solicit for him your support. Very respectfully,
FRED LAUER,
Steam Brewery, Reading, Pa.

Notice of Inquest.—Estate of Levi Ashton, late of Pine Township, deceased.—To the heirs and legal representatives of Levi Ashton, late of Pine Township, Columbia County, deceased, to wit: to William J. Sprowl, Ann Ashton, Sarah Ever, who reside in Columbia County, Stephen Sprowl, of Watsontown, Northumberland County, Ayscuth Hess, of New Columbus, Luzerne County, Louisa Spalding and Allen Ewes, of Griffin's Mills, Erie County, State of New York, Parvin Ewes, of Cuyahoga Falls, Summit County, State of Ohio, and Jesse Ewes, of California, you and each of you are hereby notified that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of the Orphan's Court of Columbia County for the partition or valuation of the real estate of said deceased, situate in the Township of Pine, in said county, to wit: a certain messuage and tract of land situate in Pine Township, in said county, adjoining lands of Benjamin Ever on the north and east, lands of John Love on the south, and John Leagel on the west, containing ten acres, more or less, among the heirs and legal representatives of the said deceased, I will hold an inquest on the said premises, in Pine Township, on Tuesday, the 27th day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, when and where you are requested to attend if you think proper.
SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bloomsburg, Sep. 15, 1866.-3t.

Auditor's Notice.—Estate of William EAVES, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia County to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the Administrator of said deceased among the heirs, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on Saturday, November 17, 1866, at 10 o'clock A.M., at his office in Bloomsburg, Pa., when and where all persons interested can attend if they see proper, and present their claims, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the fund.
C. G. BROCKWAY, Auditor.
Gazette copy.—sep22-4

Estate of Abraham Mensch, deceased.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of Abraham Mensch, late of Locust Township, in the County of Columbia, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent are requested to make the same known without delay, and those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to
AMZI STARN or
CHARLES MENSCH,
Roaring Creek P.O., Columbia County, Pa.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE of an alias writ of conditional exposas to me directed, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas in the County of Columbia, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on Monday, 26 day of November next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, the following described real estate, to wit: All that certain piece or tract of land situate in Sugarloaf Township, Columbia County, containing one hundred acres, more or less, bounded on the south by lands of Reuben Hess, on the west by land of Isaac Eveler, on the north by lands of Benjamin Ever, and on the east by lands of Jacob Ever, whereon are erected a two-story frame dwelling-house, a saw-mill, and other outbuildings. Also one other piece or tract of land, beginning at a chestnut, thence by land of John Ever, north, one hundred and forty-four perches to a post, thence by land of Jacob Ever, east, one hundred perches to a post, thence by land of Jacob Ever, south, one hundred and forty-four perches to a post, thence by land of Jacob Ever, west, one hundred perches to the place of beginning, containing one hundred acres, more or less, whereon are erected a two-story frame dwelling-house, a saw-mill, and other outbuildings. Also one other piece or tract of land, situate in Sugarloaf Township, Columbia County, containing one hundred acres, more or less, bounded on the north by lands of Jacob Ever, on the east by lands of James Ricketts, whereon is erected an old log barn with the improvements.
Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of JANE SICKLE, Administratrix of James Sickle.
SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.

Estate of Abraham Mensch, deceased.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of Abraham Mensch, late of Locust Township, in the County of Columbia, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent are requested to make the same known without delay, and those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to
AMZI STARN or
CHARLES MENSCH,
Roaring Creek P.O., Columbia County, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, Penn'a, on Saturday, the 24th day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, John Ashleman, Administrator of William W. Roberts, late of Jackson Township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, a certain piece, parcel, or tract of land, situate in Jackson Township, in the county aforesaid, containing thirty-seven acres more or less, adjoining lands of Samuel Roberts on the south and west, lands of Silas M'Henry on the north, lands of Franklin Nagle on the east, on which are erected a two-story frame dwelling-house, a small log barn, and other outbuildings. A good spring of water at the door of the dwelling. The above property is mostly cleared land. Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the Township of Jackson and county aforesaid. JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.
BLOOMSBURG, October 13, 1866.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.
Ten per cent. of one fourth of the purchase money shall be paid at the striking down of the property; the one fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation absolute, and the remaining three fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from the confirmation nisi, Purchaser to pay for deed and stamps.
oct13-6t JOHN ASHLEMAN, Adm'r.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER,

the successors of

WILLIAM SLOAN & SON,

continue the business of making

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

and every style of

FANCY WAGONS,

which they have constantly on hand to suit customers. Never using any material but the best and employing the most experienced workmen, they hope to continue as heretofore to give entire satisfaction to every customer. An inspection of their work, and of the reasonable price asked for the same, is sure to insure a sale.

NEW CLOTHING AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully announces to his many friends that he has opened a new Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, in the lower room of the Hartman Building, southwest corner of Main and Market Streets, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Having just returned from Philadelphia with a Large Stock of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

and

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c.

he flatters himself that he can please all. His stock comprises

MEN'S, BOYS', AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING,

such as

DRESS COATS, SACK COATS, OVERCOATS,
PANTS, VESTS, SHIRTS,
UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, COLLARS,
NECK-TIES, HOSIERY, SUSPENDERS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, UMBRELLAS, &c.

and in fact everything in the Clothing or Furnishing line at very low prices.

In addition to the above he has an elegant assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Call and see before purchasing elsewhere, and

SECURE GREAT BARGAINS.

oct6-ly J. W. CHAMBERLAIN

JOHN E. FOX & CO.,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 11 South Third Street,

Philadelphia.

SPECIE AND BANK-NOTES,

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS AND BONDS

bought and sold on commission. Attention given to collections on all accessible points.

SUSQUEHANNA HOTEL,

Catawissa, Pa.

The above Hotel has lately been purchased by HENRY J. CLARK, and has been thoroughly remodelled, repaired, and refurnished. It will be found now, in its arrangement and appointments, a first-class Hotel, and second to none in the country. Persons in cities wishing to spend the hot months in the country, will do well to give the proprietor a call.

OMNIBUS LINE.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and the public generally that he is running an

OMNIBUS LINE

between this place and the different railroad depots daily (Sundays excepted), to connect with the several trains going South and West on the Catawissa and Williamsport Railroad, and with those going North and South on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad.

His Omnibusses are in good condition, commodious and comfortable, and charges reasonable.

Persons wishing to meet or see their friends depart, can be accomodated upon reasonable charge by leaving timely notice at any of the hotels.

JACOB L. GIRTON, Proprietor.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, Pa., on SATURDAY, the 10th day of NOVEMBER next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, Samuel Achenbach, Administrator of Joseph Hayhurst, late of Orange Township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, a certain lot or piece of ground situate in the town of Orangeville, in the Township of Orange, in the county aforesaid, bounded on the north by lands of John Achenbach, on the east by Main Street of said town, on the south by land of Cornelius Bellas, and on the west by lands of Low and Appleman, containing one hundred and sixty-eight feet in front, and one hundred and twenty-five feet in depth, more or less, whereon are erected a two-story frame dwelling-house, a woman-maker's shop, stable, and other outbuildings. Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the Township of Orange, and county aforesaid. JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.
Bloomsburg, September 27, 1866.

TERMS OF SALE.
Ten per cent. of the purchase-money to be paid on the day of sale; one third less the ten per cent. on the 1st day of April, 1867, when possession of the premises will be given; one third on the 1st day of April, 1868, with interest from the 1st day of April, 1867; one third to remain in the premises during the life of the widow of said deceased, and the interest thereof to be annually and regularly paid to said widow by the purchaser on the 1st day of April, 1868, and every year thereafter during her natural life. Purchaser to pay for deed and stamps. SAMUEL ACHENBACH, Adm'r.
oct6-6t

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S RESTAURANT.

B. H. STOHNER

has fitted up a

FIRST-CLASS EATING SALOON,

where ladies and gentlemen can be supplied with the delicacies of the season. A supply of

FRESH OYSTERS

always on hand.

FRESH BREAD, CAKES, AND PIES,

FRENCH AND DOMESTIC CONFECTIONS

in every style and variety,

NUTS, FRUITS,

and everything usually found in a

FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY STORE.

C. D. ROBBINS & CO.,

IRON MERCHANTS,

Northeast corner of Second and Vine Streets,

Philadelphia.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Fresh arrival of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

DAVID LOWENBERG

invites attention to his stock of

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,

at his store on

Main Street, two doors above the American House,

Bloomsburg, Pa.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

consisting of

BOX, SACK, FROCK, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH COATS AND PANTS,

of all sorts, sizes, and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,

STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS,

SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS,

HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,

SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES.

He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of

CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

of every description, fine and cheap. His case of jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of

CLOTHING, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

DAVID LOWENBURG.

MILLER'S STORE.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

The subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Bloomsburg. His stock comprises

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles:

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Silks,
White Goods,
Linens,
Hoop Skirts,
Muslins,
Hollowware
Cedarware
Hardware,
Queensware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Hoop Nets,
Umbrellas,
Looking-Glasses,
Tobacco,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Teas,
Rice,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs,

AND NOTIONS GENERALLY.

In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which he invites the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.

S. H. MILLER,
Arcade Buildings, Bloomsburg, Pa.

HENRY GIGER

has opened a first-class

BOOT, SHOE, HAT AND CAP STORE,

at his old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg. His stock is composed of the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following kinds and prices:

Men's calf boots, fine	$5 00 to $ 6 00
" kip " coarse	3 75 to 4 75
Boys' child's boots	1 75 to 4 75
Men's glove kid, Congress, &c	2 50 to 3 75
" Balmoral shoes	1 00 to 3 00
Men's, women's, boys', and misses' glove kid lasting gaiters	1 75 to 3 75
Women's glove kids, very fine	2 25 to 3 75
" fine goat morocco balmorals	2 50 to 3 00
" men's coarse and calf shoes	1 75 to 2 50
" common shoes	1 50 to 2 50
Misses' and child's shoes	0 25 to 1 00
Men's, women's, misses', boys', and child's slippers	0 25 to 1 00

He also keeps a great variety of

HATS, CAPS, AND STRAW GOODS

of every kind, at the lowest prices, both for cash and country produce.

Remember that satisfaction is in our goods. Don't be alarmed at the cry of high prices, but call and see for yourselves. Respectfully,

HENRY GIGER.

BLOOMSBURG FANCY TRIMMING AND BOOKSTORE,

second door below Hartman's, Main Street,

Just received a new stock of

ZEPHYRS, WOOLEN AND COTTON YARNS,

CORSETS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,

MUSLIN EDGINGS, DRESS TRIMMINGS

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The above well-known hotel has recently undergone radical changes in its internal arrangements, and its proprietor announces to his former custom and the travelling public that his accomodations for the comfort of his guests are second to none in the county. His table will always be found supplied, not only with substantial food, but with all the delicacies of the season. His wines and liquors (except that popular beverage known as "McHenry"), purchased direct from the importing houses, are entirely pure, and free from all poisonous drugs. He is thankful for a liberal patronage in the past, and will continue to deserve it in the future. GEORGE W. MAUGER.

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Owing to the late fall in gold,

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Omnibuses run at all times between the Exchange Hotel and the various railroad depots, by which travellers will be promptly conveyed to and from the respective stations in the time to meet the cars. JOHN F. CASELOW.
Bloomsburg, March 31, 1866.

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BUFFALO EXPRESS leaves Baltimore 10:10 daily; Philadelphia 9 P.M.; Harrisburg 2:05 A.M., delivering passengers at Northumberland 4:55 A.M., for train on Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, leaving at 7 A.M., arriving in Danville 9:40 A.M., Bloomsburg 9:55 A.M., Kingston 10:40 A.M., Scranton 12 noon.

MAIL leaves Baltimore 9:25 A.M., daily (except Sundays); Philadelphia 10:10 A.M.; Harrisburg 2:05 P.M., delivering passengers at Northumberland 4:55 P.M., for train on Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, leaving there at 6:20 P.M., arriving in Danville 6 P.M., Bloomsburg 6:45 P.M., Kingston 6 P.M., Scranton 10:15; proceeding north and arriving in Williamsport at 7:30 P.M.

FAST LINE leaves Baltimore daily (except Sundays), 12:10 P.M.; Philadelphia 12 M.; Harrisburg 4:10 P.M.; Northumberland 6:43 P.M.; remain over night, and leave the following morning at 7, arriving in Scranton 12 M.

SOUTHWARD.

EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Northumberland 11:30 P.M., daily (except Sundays), receiving passengers leaving Scranton 4:40 P.M.; Pittston 5:20 P.M.; Kingston 6 P.M.; Bloomsburg 6:07 P.M.; arriving in Philadelphia 7 A.M.; Harrisburg 2:30 A.M.; Baltimore 7 A.M.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Northumberland 10:30 A.M., daily (except Sundays), receiving passengers leaving Scranton 8:30 A.M.; Pittston 9:20 A.M.; Kingston 9:55 A.M.; Bloomsburg 10:7 A.M.; Danville 10:54 A.M.; and arriving in Harrisburg 1:45 P.M.; Philadelphia 5:50 P.M.; Baltimore 6 P.M.

By this route freight from Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Rochester, and Canandagua, or any intermediate point on the New York Central can be shipped through, when in full car loads, to any point on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, without breaking bulks. Rates of freight and passengers fare as low as by any other route.

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FASHIONABLE EMBROIDERY.

In the rich rosy light of the window,
She sits so bewitchingly fair,
Her face glancing out from the shadow
Of the queer old-fashioned armchair.

Glancing out, with her face like a lily,
From the shadow of crimson and gold,
With that alabaster rose of white satin,
Floating over her, fold upon fold.

With her foot in the daintiest slipper—
Ah, the wrong! she knows how it charms!
And the soft, slender, tapering fingers,
And the snowy-white gem-circled arms!

With the pearls looping back the dark tresses
Those warm, wavy curls of brown hair!
And the cheek, with its faint tinge of opal,
And the slumbering, passionate fire;

There she sits at her ease in her beauty,
With—— ance and the air of a queen!
Not a rivet of she daintily fashions,
Half shrouded in the delicate green.

Of its leaves, nor those great golden lilies—
No blossom or bud one can name—
So far as the face bending over
The glowing embroidery frame.

As she lifted her dark lustrous eyes, then
Did that quick glance of hers much astound
How wofully little the wiser
I grew from the book in my hand,

That the rose of her cheek kept unfolding
Its delicate crimson the while,
And the wise little mouth dimpled over
With such an arch, coquettish smile?

Oh, her needles are Cupid's own arrows,
And this garland a spell which she weaves
'Round my soul, while she ruthlessly stitches
My quivering heart in those leaves!

AGRICULTURAL.

Fattening Stock in Autumn.

SHEEP or cattle that are intended for the butcher, either late in the Fall or during the Winter, should be pushed with grain while they are eating grass in the months of October and November. It is economy to do this. And more flesh and fat can be laid on with one pound of corn during these months than in cold Winter weather with dry hay, instead of grass, for the balance of the food. What is gained at this time of the year can be cheaply kept until the period for marketing arrives. Fattening stock frequently suffers and declines in weight and condition for lack of sufficient food during the seven or eight weeks preceding the time of yarding or stabling for the Winter. Grass is neither so nutritious nor plentiful as it should be for their good; pastures get bare very quick, because there is no growth to replace what is eaten. The cold weather, constantly increasing in severity as Winter approaches, sharpens the appetite of the animals, which, on frost-bitten grass, they are scarcely able to satisfy. They are consequently restless; they take much exercise, and their coats lose their smooth, glossy appearance. They want richer food. If it is not given they shrink a good deal when changed on to hay, and it will take a month or two of Winter feeding to bring them to the same weight they had on full grass. No matter how abundant the grass may be at the period in the Autumn we have indicated, it will pay richly to feed grain. Sheep will lay on fat wonderfully with some grain at this time, and they will go into the yards without shrinking, and be fat in advance by the first of January of those that have had the same amount of grain, but have eaten it wholly in the yards, and with dry fodder. A flock of wethers might hardly hold their own during the last sixty days of pasturing on ordinary grass without other feed, with a certainty of shrinking and remaining stationary for some weeks when yarded and put on dry food; but if a half bushel per head were given them during this time, and under these conditions, they would each gain at least fifteen pounds on it. Every feeder can figure the cost of the grain and the price of the mutton, and satisfy himself whether such feeding would be a paying operation.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Preventing Potato Rot.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *North British Agriculturist* writes: "Upon the first appearance of the well-known spots seen on the leaves, I immediately cut the stems with a hook as closely by the surface as possible, and remove them from the field, then compress the drills with a heavy stone roller, so that the plough with a good deep furrow may the more effectually cover the top of the drill to keep the roots from the influence of the atmosphere. This should be carefully done, as I have found more than once that cutting the stems and not covering them up was of no avail in checking the blight. The only objection I can see against the above mode of treatment is, when the blight comes on early in the season, before the potatoes are full grown, that it does not ripen so well, and consequently is not so dry; the more so on heavy soils; but I have never had any cause to complain, as my potatoes always gave satisfaction. In all stages of their growth the crop can be saved from the effects of the blight by adopting the plan I have stated."

Wintering Ruta Bagas.

RUTA BAGAS may be easily and cheaply Wintered in long heaps. Select dry ground, smooth with the hoe, and place the roots in an oblong pile, not over four feet wide at the bottom, as high as can be evenly and smoothly laid, and as long as may be convenient. Cover this heap with several inches of straw, and just before freezing, with several inches of earth. If enough straw can easily be obtained to make a compact stratum nine or ten inches thick, four or five inches of earth will be enough in the Northern States. If only half as much straw can be had, the earth should be doubled. Ventilating holes, each filled with a wisp of straw, should be placed three or four feet apart along the top. Tubular draining tile are best for these holes. Ruta bagas are quickly injured by confined or foul air, and ventilation is important. Cellars may be made in dry places in the field, well walled with stone in mortar, and covered with a double roof, containing a foot or more of chaff, or six or eight inches of sawdust. In new countries, logs might be used for the cellar wall, but would not last long.—*Country Gentleman.*

Cod-fish Beat Chicken and Pork.

EVERYBODY loves chickens, roasted, broiled, fricasseed, or boiled. By itself or in pie it is pronounced first rate by all who ever sat down to a Thanksgiving dinner of the olden time. But chickens, it is said, always taste of silver, if you buy them, and if you raise them they are thought to cost more than they come to. "Very nice is chicken, but the dearest food upon the farm." "Poultry is more plague than profit, and the less care bestowed upon them the better." This has not been our experience. We intercede for the "Biddies," and beg for them a little attention that is bestowed upon their more gross and unattractive neighbors—the pigs. Give them a fair trial, and they will pay any farmer for his care much better than pigs, and will supply his table with much greater luxuries, and at a much cheaper rate.—*Country Gentleman.*

FOR YOUTHFUL READERS.

Florinda and Florindel.

ONCE upon a time, in the midst of a large thick wood, there lived an old witch by herself. By day she changed herself into a cat or an owl; but in the evening she resumed her right form, she was able also to allure to her the wild animals and birds, whom she killed, cooked, and ate; for whoever ventured within a hundred steps of her castle was obliged to stand still, and could not stir from the spot until she allowed it. But if a pretty maiden came into the circle, the witch changed her into a bird, and then put her into a basket, which she carried into one of the rooms of the castle; and in this room were already many thousand such baskets of rare birds.

Now there was a young maiden named Florinda, who was exceedingly pretty, and she was betrothed to a youth named Florindel: and just at the time that the events which I am about to relate happened, they were passing the days together in a round of pleasure. One day they went into the forest for a walk, and Florindel said, "Take care that you do not go too near the castle." It was a beautiful evening, the sun shining between the stems of the trees, and brightening up the dark green leaves, and the turtle-doves cooing softly upon the May-bushes. Florinda began to cry, and sat down in the sunshine with Florindel, who cried too; for they were quite frightened, and thought they should die, when they looked round and saw how far they had wandered, and that there was no house in sight. The sun was yet half above the hills and half below, and Florindel, looking through the brushwood, saw the old walls of the castle close by them, which frightened him terribly, so that he fell off his seat. Then Florinda sang,

"My little bird, with his wing so red,
Sings sorrow, and sorrow, and woe;
For he sings that the bachelors soon will be dead,
O sorrow, and sorrow, for, for me!"

Florindel lifted up his head, and saw Florinda was changed into a nightingale, which was singing, "Jug, jug, jug;" and presently an owl flew around thrice, with his eyes glistening, and crying, "To-whit, to-who." Florindel could not stir. There he stood like a stone, and could not weep, nor speak, nor move hand or foot.

Meanwhile the sun set, and the owl flying into a bush, out came an ugly old woman, thin and yellow, with great red eyes, and a crooked nose which reached down to her chin. She muttered, and seized the nightingale, and carried it away in her hand, while Florindel remained there incapable of moving or speaking.

At last the witch returned, and said, with a hollow voice, "Greet you, Zachiel! if the moon shines on your side, release this one at once." Then Florindel became free, and fell down on his knees before the witch, and begged her to give him back Florinda; but she refused, and said he should never again have her, and went away. He cried, and wept, and groaned after her, but all to no purpose; and at length he rose and went into a strange village, where for some time he tended sheep. He often went round about the enchanted castle, but never too near; and one night, after so walking, he dreamt that he found a blood-red flower, in the middle of which lay a fine pearl. This flower he broke off, and, going therewith to the castle, all he touched with it was free from enchantment, and thus he regained his Florinda.

When he awoke next morning he began his search over hill and valley to find such a flower. Nine days had passed away, when at length early one morning he discovered it; and in its middle was a large dewdrop, like a beautiful pearl. Then he carried the flower, day and night, till he came to the castle; and although he ventured within the enchanted circle, he was not stopped, but walked on quite to the door. Florindel was now in high spirits, and touching the door with his flower, it flew open. He entered, and passing through the hall, listened for the sound of the birds, which at last he heard. He found the room and walked in, and there was the enchantress feeding the birds in the seven thousand baskets. As soon as she saw Florindel, she became frightfully enraged, and spat out poison and gall at him; but she dared not come too close. He would not turn back for her, but looked at the baskets of birds; but, alas! there were many hundreds of nightingales; and how was he to know his Florinda? While he was examining them he perceived the old woman secretly taking away one of the baskets, and slipping out of the door. Florindel flew after her, and touched the basket with his flower, and also the old woman, so that she could no longer bewitch; and at once Florinda stood before him, and fell upon his neck, as beautiful as she ever was. Afterward he disenchanted all the other birds, and then returned home with his Florinda, and for many years they lived together happily and economically.—*From the German of Grimm.*

WHO ROB ORCHARDS.

IN a certain village in the far West was an atheist. He was a great admirer of Dale Owen and Fanny Wright, but he could see no beauty in the Christian religion. Of course he never entered any place of worship. In fruit season he was specially busy on the Sabbath in defending his orchard from his great enemies, the woodpecker and the idle, profligate persons of the village, who on that day usually made sad havoc among his apples and peaches.

One day, while at work with his son-in-law—an atheist like himself, although a more kind and courteous gentlemen—a pastor of a congregation was passing, he, very rudely, thus accosted the minister:

"Sir, what is the use of preaching? What good do you do by it? Why don't you teach these fellows better morals? Why don't you tell them something in your sermons about stealing, and keep them from robbing my orchard?"

To this the minister pleasantly replied:

"My dear sir, I am sorry that you are so much annoyed, and I would most willingly read the fellows who rob your orchard a lecture on thieving; but the truth is, they are so like you and the Major here, that I never get a chance."

"Good, good," replied the Major laughing, on which the elder atheist blushed a little, and, in an apologetical tone, said:

"Well, well, I believe it is true enough; it is not the church-going people that steal my apples."

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HAGEN, BOYD & CO.,
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and Wholesale Dealers in
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SEGARS, &c.,
No. 61 North Third Street,
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Consignments are forwarded their stock "In Bond," without prepaying the United States tax.

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BROADHEAD & KAUB,
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THE UNION HOTEL,
Arch Street, between Third and Fourth Streets,
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Proprietors.

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ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
Nos. 63, 65, and 67 South Third Street,
between Market and Arch Streets,
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CHARLES KLECKNER,
Manager.

CHARD HOUSE,
Corner of Ninth and Chestnut Streets,
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Proprietor.

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Successors to Stroup & Brother,
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No. 21 North Wharves, and 120 North Water St.,
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MILLER & HOST,
Successors to Franklin P. Seltzer & Co.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
LIQUORS, WINES, &c.,
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KENNEDY, STAIRS & CO.,
WHOLESALE FISH DEALERS,
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JOS. RIEGEL & H. S. FISTER,
(Late Riegel, Wiest & Ervin,)
Importers and Jobbers of
DRY GOODS,
No. 47 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.
ALFRED BYERLY, WM. S. ALBRIGHT, & G. SCOTT.

RUSSELL & WOODRUFF,
Wholesale Dealers in
TOBACCOS, CIGARS, PIPES, &c., &c.,
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JOHN C. YEAGER & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, AND LADIES' FURS,
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MILLER & ELDER,
Wholesale
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS,
AND BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
No. 204 North Third Street,
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Wall and Curtain Papers, and Stationery generally.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
G. W. CARPENTER, HENSZEY & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
No. 737 Market Street, one door below Eighth,
Philadelphia.
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, VARNISHES, DYES,
and every other article pertaining to the business, of the best quality, and at lowest market rates.

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WHOLESALE GROCERIES AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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W. I. BURKHART,
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IRON AND STEEL,
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BARCROFT & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BLANKETS, LINENS, DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, &c.,
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ANDREWS, WILKINS & CO.,
Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
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Philadelphia.

SNYDER, HARRIS & BASSETT,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
Nos. 323 Market, and 322 Commerce Street,
Philadelphia.

H. W. RANK'S
WHOLESALE TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND CIGAR WAREHOUSE,
No. 146 North Third Street,
between Cherry and Race, west side,
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COTTRELL & AYRES,
Wholesale Dealers in
FISH, CHEESE, &c., &c.,
No. 102 North Wharves,
second door above Arch Street,
Philadelphia.

HURRAH FOR CATAWISSA!
THIS WAY FOR BARGAINS.
Goods to compare with stringency of the money market. Look and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere. Just call at the favorite business stand of
McNINCH & SHUMAN,
and you will be met by the obliging proprietors of the firm, and shown through their largest variety store free of charge, of course. They will give you a fair chance to spend your loose change, they must needs more profitably than it can be spent elsewhere. Their
STOCK OF DRY GOODS
this Spring is much larger in all its varieties than usual. Their
LADIES' DRESS GOODS
are of the latest styles in market. They have a fine assortment of
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
SUMMER CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,
and numerous articles common to such establishments, besides a general assortment of
HARDWARE, TINWARE, QUEENSWARE, AND GROCERIES,
all of greatly reduced prices. They wish to conduct their business on the system of
"PAY AS YOU GO,"
and they think they can afford to sell very cheap. They return their thanks for many past favors, and ask the future patronage of their former customers and the public generally.
McNINCH & SHUMAN.

CATAWISSA RAILROAD.
From and after October 2, 1865, the trains will leave Bloomsburg as follows:
GOING NORTH.—Mail at 1 P.M.; Express at 4.20 P.M.
GOING SOUTH.—Philadelphia Mail at 11 A.M.; New York Express at 4 P.M.
GEORGE WEBB, Supt.

THE FLORENCE
SEWING-MACHINES
ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Salesrooms, 630 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
While a large number of Machines have been offered to the public, almost without possessing points of excellence and acknowledged merit, we have long felt what others have experienced, the necessity of a Machine more perfect in its mechanical structure, combining in the
HIGHEST DEGREE
SIMPLICITY WITH DURABILITY,
and while capable of doing a
GREATER RANGE OF WORK,
one that could be easily understood and comprehended by all.
To supply a Sewing-Machine free from the objections attached to others has been no easy task; for we not only had to surpass other Machines, as they appeared years ago, but also to improved from time to time by more recent experiments.
Thus we boldly claim has been accomplished by the liberal expenditure of capital, and the brilliant, untiring labor of years; and in presenting our Machine to the public, we shall make strong assertions respecting its merits, which we are prepared to substantiate in every particular.
Discarding the Chain and Loop, or Knit stitches, we adopted the
LOCK STITCH
alike on both sides of the fabrics, which is recommended by the masses as best suited to all kinds of work. But to meet objections sometimes urged against this favorite stitch, we have added the Knot, Double Lock, and Double Knot, either of which is
STRONGER AND MORE ELASTIC
than the Lock; thus enabling the operator to select a stitch
PERFECTLY SUITED
to every grade of fabric, and where necessary, sew seams much stronger than it is possible to tear by hand.
THE FLORENCE
makes
FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES
with as much ease as ordinary Machines make one, and with no little ingenuity.
The result of repeated tests has been all we could desire, and from its first introduction the Florence has gained hosts of friends, and been regarded as a
HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY;
proving that the public fully appreciate the many advantages combined in the Florence Machine. Over all others, the Florence must be seen to be fully appreciated.
We claim for the
FLORENCE
the following
ADVANTAGES
over any and all
SEWING-MACHINES IN THE WORLD:
1st.—It makes four different stitches, the lock, knot, double-lock, and double-knot, on one and the same machine. Each stitch being alike on both sides of the fabric.
2d.—Every Machine has the reversible feed motion, which enables the operator, by simply turning a thumbscrew, to have the work run either to the right or left, to stay any part of the seam, or fasten the ends of seams, without turning the fabric.
3d.—Changing the length of stitch, and from one kind of stitch to another, can readily be done while the Machine is in motion.
4th.—The needle is easily adjusted, and does not chip stitches.
5th.—It is almost noiseless, and can be used where required in new sewing.
6th.—Its motions are all positive; there are no springs to get out of order, and its simplicity enables any one to operate it.
7th.—It does not require direct thread on the under side, and will sew across the heaviest seam, or from one to fifty thicknesses of cloth, without change of needle, tension, breaking thread, or skipping stitches.
8th.—The Hemmer is easily adjusted, and will turn any width of hem desired.
9th.—No other Machine will do so or at a range of work as the Florence.
10th.—It will hem, fell, bind, gather, braid, quill, and gather and sew on a ruffle at the same time. It has no springs to get out of order, and will last a lifetime.
11th.—It is fully protected and licensed by Elias Howe, Jr., and our own Letters Patent.
The taking up of the slack-thread is not performed by the irregular contraction of a wire coil or uncertain operation of springs. The precision and certainty with which the Florence draws the thread into the cloth is unapproached by any Sewing-Machine hitherto offered in the world.
We furnish each Machine with "Barnum's self-Sewer," which guides the work itself, and is of incalculable value, especially to inexperienced operators.
While possessing the above, and many other advantages, the Florence is sold at extremely moderate prices with other first-class Machines, and a careful examination will fully substantiate all that we have claimed for it, and justify the assertion we now make, that it is the best sewing-Machine in the world.
We warrant every Machine to be all that we claim for it, and to give entire satisfaction, and will give a written warranty, if required.
Liberal arrangements made with those who buy to sell again. Further information may be had by inclosing stamps to the General Office of the Florence Sewing-Machine Company, 630 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Penna., U.S.A.
PRICES OF MACHINES.
No. 1, Plain.—This Machine makes the lock and knot stitches, and has the reversible feed, $65
No. 2, Florence.—Gold-ornamented Machine, with drawer, and light cover, without legs; makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed, 75
No. 3.—Silver-plated Machine, ornamented; table of polished walnut, with heavy half-case, lock and drawer; makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed, 85
No. 4.—Silver-plated Machine, highly ornamented, and makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed.
Polished mahogany table, 85
Polished Rosewood Table, 92
No. 5.—Walnut table, in oil, 92
Mahogany table, in oil, 96
Rosewood table, in oil, 100
No. 6.—Walnut, oil finished, 111
Mahogany table, 125
Rosewood table, 140
C. G. EVANS, General Agent,
630 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

SCHELL, BERGER & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
and
Dealers in
FISH, SALT, CHEESE, PROVISIONS, &c.,
Nos. 122 and 124 North Wharves, above Arch St.,
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Sole agents for Wilcox's Wheel Grease, in barrels, kegs, and cans.

ESTABLISHED 1793.
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and Dealers in
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Successor to Hendry & Hoppe,
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in
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Philadelphia.

H. V. PETERMAN,
with
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WHOLESALE GROCERS,
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and No. 20 North Delaware Avenue,
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Importer and Dealer in
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.,
No. 521 North Third Street, above Vine,
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BENJAMIN GREEN,
Dealer in
CARPETINGS, WINDOW SHADES, OIL CLOTHS, MATS, &c.,
No. 22 North Second Street,
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J. P. BEARD,
with
LIPPINCOTT, BOND & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
HATS, CAPS, FURS, AND STRAW GOODS,
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Philadelphia.

ROWE, EUSTON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAINS,
BATTS, WICKS, TIE YARNS, CORDAGE,
BROOMS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
LOOK GLASSES, FLOCKS, FANCY BASKETS,
TABLE, FLOUR, AND CARRIAGE
OIL CLOTHS, &c.,
No. 530 Market Street, south side,
Philadelphia.

GREAT PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE
TO THE
NORTH AND WEST.
FOUR DAILY TRAINS.
ON AND AFTER MARCH 12, 1866, trains will leave as follows:

	Leave Philad'a.	Leave Balto.
Express Mail	8.20 A.M.	9.05 A.M.
Fast Line	7.30 A.M.	8.00 A.M.
Pittsburg and Erie Ex.	4.00 P.M.	4.40 P.M.
Pittsburg and Elmira Ex.	7.10 P.M.	8.15 P.M.

TWO TRAINS ON SUNDAY,
(Connecting at Baltimore.)
Leave Washington at 2.40 and 5.40 P.M.
SLEEPING CARS ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.
LOW FARE AND QUICK TIME.
Cars run through from Baltimore to Pittsburg, Erie, or Elmira without change.
J. N. DUBARRY,
Superintendent N.C.R.R.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the northern and northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
Time of Passenger Trains at Northumberland:
LEAVE EASTWARD.—Erie Mail Train, 12.25 P.M.; Erie Express Train, 4.25 A.M.; Elmira Mail Train, 3.05 A.M.
LEAVE WESTWARD.—Erie Mail Train, 7.00 A.M.; Erie Express Train, 7.40 P.M.; Elmira Mail Train, 3.05 P.M.
Through cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express Trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.
For information respecting passenger business apply at the corner of Third and Market Streets, Philadelphia; and for freight business of the Company's agents.
S. B. ELDRIDGE, Jr., corner of Third and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. REYNOLDS, 59 Wall Street, New York; Agent N.C.R.R.
H. H. HOUSTON,
General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
H. W. GANTNER,
General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
A. J. TYLER,
General Superintendent, Williamsport.
March 22, 1866.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD.
On and after March 12, 1866, Passenger Trains will run as follows:
SOUTHWARD.—Leave Scranton at 7.30 A.M. and 5.50 P.M.; Kingston at 8.05 A.M. and 6.27 P.M.; Bloomsburg at 9.20 A.M. and 7.42 P.M. Arrive at Northumberland at 9.50 A.M. and 8.15 P.M.
NORTHWARD.—Leave Northumberland at 7.45 A.M. and 4.45 P.M.; Bloomsburg at 8.20 A.M. and 5.20 P.M.; Kingston at 9.35 A.M. and 6.35 P.M. Arrive at Scranton at 10.10 A.M. and 7.10 P.M.
H. A. FONDA, Supt.
Kingston, March 15, 1866.

THE AMERICAN HAY KNIFE AND FORK.—We the undersigned citizens of Columbia County witnessed the trial of hay forks on the farm of Mr. Fensel, in Bloomsburg Township, on Monday, May 7, 1866, between the American Hay Knife and Fork, recently patented by SLIFER, WALLS, SHRINER & CO., of Lewisburg, Pa., and the Rundle's Patent Hay Hook. The American Fork and Hook beat by long straight Odds the Rundle in three. We consider that it will take an expert to handle the Rundle to good horse-rake draw. We also saw it raising hay, and think it cannot be beat as a hay loader, and otherwise recommend it as the best hay fork and knife we have ever seen.

C. BUTTENBENDER, DR. F. C. HARRISON,
W. R. ROHRER, JOHN IRAM,
JOHN DETRICK, DANIEL NOYES,
H. DIGLEMILLER, EXPERIENCED FARMER,
SAMUEL HEILER, JOHN WEST.

They also manufacture the celebrated Progress Reaper and Mower, and other agricultural implements.

G. W. BLADON & CO.,
Manufacturers of
OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES,
Warehouse, No. 121 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

PHOENIX STOVE DEPOT.
HEATERS, RANGES, AND STOVES,
Wholesale and Retail,
PATENT ANTHRACITE COOKING STOVE,
VULCAN HEATER,
for heating two or more rooms,
PARLOR, COOKING, LAUNDRY, HEATING, and every variety of STOVES.
JOHN L. RESE,
No. 349 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

J. V. LAMBERT,
with
ROSS, STOUT & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c.,
No. 301 Market Street,
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S. L. BETTLE,
with
BUSH, BUNN & CO.,
DRY GOODS,
No. 49 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

J. H. LONGSTRETH,
PAPER-HANGING WAREHOUSE,
No. 12 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

FRISHMUTH, BROTHER & CO.,
WHOLESALE TOBACCO DEALERS,
No. 131 North Third Street,
Five doors below Race,
Factories, Nos. 220 and 225 Quarry Street,
Philadelphia.

THE GALAXY,
A FORTNIGHTLY ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.
THE GALAXY is published fortnightly, on the first and fifteenth of each month, and has the advantage of coming to the reader intermediately between the installments into the weeklies.
With the second number the Magazine was enlarged to sixteen pages, making it to contain about one hundred pages of matter.
ITS CONTRIBUTORS.
THE GALAXY will be an original American Magazine of the highest class. Arrangements have accordingly been made for regular contributions from the best known and most meritorious writers in the country; and moreover, the Editor will always seek to elicit and encourage contributions from new authors of real ability or decided promise. The articles in THE GALAXY will be signed with the names of their authors, who will be allowed a wide freedom in the expression of opinions.
The first and second numbers of THE GALAXY, for May 1st and 15th, 1866, contain contributions from Miss Rose Terry, George Alfred Townsend, Edmund C. Stedman, the Author of "Ellen Story," Professor Pierre Bibb, Dr. W. H. Draper, Parthenia S. Conant, General Cluseret, and others. "The Cloverings," by Anthony Trollope, and "Archie Lovell," by Mrs. Edwards, were commenced in the first number of THE GALAXY, and will continue to be published serially simultaneously with the issue in England. The back numbers of the Magazine containing these stories may always be obtained from a newsdealer or from the proprietors.
PROFESSOR BIBB ON COOKERY.
In the second number of THE GALAXY was commenced a series of articles on Cookery, by Professor Pierre Bibb, the well-known teacher of the art. These articles will be made of great practical value to every family. Beside many gastronomical directions of essential importance, they will contain receipts and practical suggestions which must secure for them thousands of readers.
TERMS.
The price of THE GALAXY is 25 cents a number; $5 for the year of twenty-four numbers; $3 for six months twelve numbers. The volumes for the year will include 2,500 octavo pages, illustrated by many fine original engravings, printed on tinted paper; beside innumerable smaller illustrations, scattered through the text. THE GALAXY may be ordered at the rate of twenty-five cents a number for any length of time desired.
Specimen copies will be sent on receipt of 25 cents. Address
W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, Proprietors,
39 Park Row, New York.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.
TERMS.
One copy one year $4 00
One copy for three months 1 00
And one extra copy will be allowed for every club of five subscribers, at $3 00 each, or six copies for $20 00. Payment invariably in advance.
The Bound Volumes of Harper's Weekly from the commencement will be sent to any part of the United States, free of carriage, upon receipt of the price, $7 00 per Volume.
Cloth binding ..... $7 00 per Volume.
Half Morocco ..... 1 00 "
Each Volume contains the Numbers for One Year.
TERMS TO ADVERTISERS.—One dollar and fifty cents per line for inside; two dollars per line for outside Advertisements, each insertion.
HARPER & BROTHER, Publishers,
New York.

READING RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
April 23, 1866.
Great Trunk Line from the North and Northwest for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Pottsgrove, Ashland, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, &c., &c.
Trains leave Harrisburg for New York at 6.45 (Express), 10.30 A.M., and 2 and 9.20 P.M., connecting with similar trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 4.30 and 10 A.M., and 4.30 and 10.35 P.M. Sleeping Cars accompany the 7.30 A.M. and 9.20 P.M. trains, without change.
Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Womelsdorf, Ashland, Pine Grove, Allentown, and Philadelphia at 7.30 A.M., and 2 and 9.20 P.M., stopping at Intermediate and principal Way Stations. The 9.20 P.M. train making no close connections for Pottsville or Philadelphia. For Pottsville at 11.15 A.M. (Sundays excepted), connecting with Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 1.15 P.M.
Returning, leave New York at 9 A.M., 12 M., and 5.30 P.M.; Philadelphia at 8.35, and 9.30 A.M. and 4 and 11.45 P.M.; Reading at 11.45 A.M., and 5.45 and 10.15 P.M.; Tamaqua at 12.45 A.M. and 1 and 6.55 P.M.
Leave Pottsville for Harrisburg, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, at 7 A.M.
Reading Accommodation Train leaves Reading at 6 A.M., returning from Philadelphia at 5 P.M.
Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 6.20 and 6.45 P.M. for Ephrata, Lititz, Columbia, &c., &c.
On Sundays leave New York at 8.30 P.M.; Philadelphia at 8 A.M. and 4 P.M.; Reading at 1.45 A.M. and 5.15 P.M., connecting only to Harrisburg and Reading; Pottsville at 8 A.M.; Tamaqua at 7.20 A.M.; Harrisburg at 9.05 A.M.; and Reading at 1.20 A.M. for Harrisburg, and 10.32 A.M. for New York, and 4.25 P.M. for Philadelphia.
Commutation, Mileage, Excursion, and School Tickets at reduced rates to and from all points.
Baggage checked through. Eighty pounds of baggage allowed each passenger.
A. N. NICOLLS, Gen. Supt.
Reading, Pa., April 25, 1866.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.
THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, by general consent, stands at the head of American magazines. It numbers among its contributors the finest available writers of the day, both in Prose and Poetry, and its pages have always reflected what is best and most characteristic in American literature. It has established a reputation never before attained by any American magazine of this class, and it has, by the long period of its existence, tried the worth of its contributors, become firmly fixed in public esteem.
The following are among the most prominent regular contributors:
H. W. LONGFELLOW,
R. W. EMERSON,
WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT,
J. T. TROWBRIDGE,
DONALD G. MITCHELL,
C. C. HAZEWELL,
J. G. WHITTIER,
O. W. HOLMES,
BAYARD TAYLOR,
HARRIET B. STOWE,
GAIL HAMILTON,
E. P. WHIPPLE,
and others.
TERMS: Single subscriptions, four dollars per year.
CLUB RATES.—Two copies for seven dollars; five copies for sixteen dollars; ten copies for thirty dollars; and each additional copy three dollars. For every club of twenty subscribers a thirty-first copy will be furnished gratis, or twenty-one copies for sixty dollars.
POSTAGE.—The postage on the ATLANTIC is twenty-four cents per year, and must in all cases be paid in advance by the subscriber.
SPECIMEN NUMBERS of the ATLANTIC MONTHLY will be sent on receipt of twenty-five cents.
The ATLANTIC MONTHLY and our YOUNG FOLKS will be furnished together at five dollars per year.
Special inducements are offered to teachers and postmasters to procure subscribers to our periodicals. Agents wanted throughout the country.
Address TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
124 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.
We respectfully invite attention to the following letter from the present able and popular State superintendent of Schools of Pennsylvania:
BOSTON, TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston, Mass.:
GENTLEMEN.—Permit me to congratulate you on the marked success of "Our Young Folks." From the issue of the first number I have watched with much satisfaction its tone and character, well knowing the humanizing influence, for good or for evil, it would be likely to wield. Judging by the noble volumes presented in fourth or certainly in fifth year of its existence, I am pleased to learn that the contributors taught that young heart-culture which can alone speak to the child-nature, so that the mirth and ingenuousness of childhood may be tempered with and chastened by a purer love for the unseen and development of the higher nature. Beyond my parents have passed gratefully, and the whole community have to thank you for producing a magazine so well adapted to the class for which it is designed, and so entirely free from the ills to which periodical literature is heir.
Very truly yours, J. P. WICKERSHAM,
State Superintendent of Schools, Pa.
TERMS OF OUR YOUNG FOLKS: $2 a year, in advance; three copies, $5; five copies, $7; ten copies, $13; additional copy $1.50. Twenty copies, $25, and a copy gratis to the person procuring the club.
Several volumes to teachers to get acquain